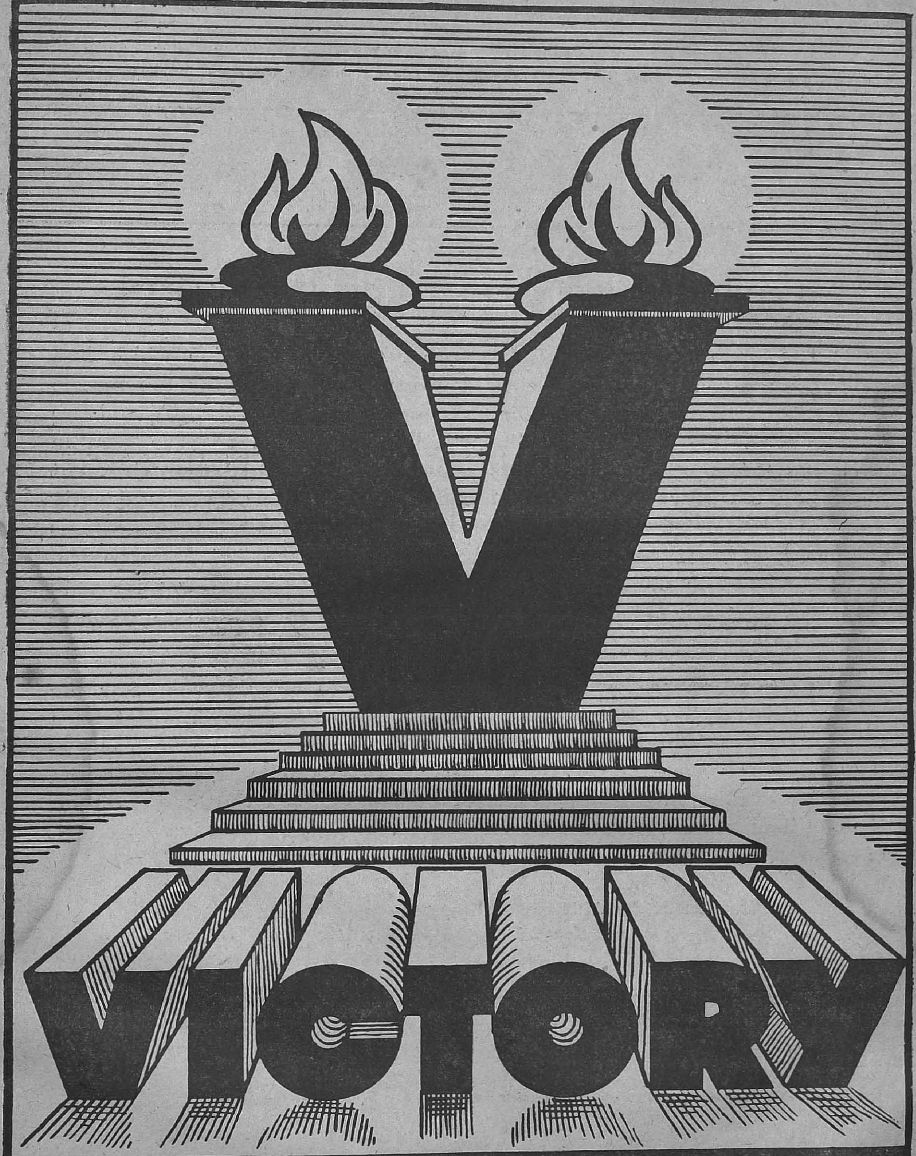
Registered No. M-4431.

A MONTHLY REVIEW RECORDING THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT



BRITAIN·CHINA·INDIA
RUSSIA·AMERICA

VOL. III—No. 10

JUNE 1944

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Madras Governor's War Fund	3
National Savings Movement	4
National War Front Activities	5
Education and entertainment	11
War Committees, Depots, etc.	12
Recruitment Activities	13
Village Reading Circles	14
Government Departments and the War Effort	15
Grow More Food	19
Miscellaneous	20
Review of Radio Programmes	21

This issue contains reports of activities in Madras Presidency connected with the War Effort for the month of May 1944.

ALLIED TROOPS WILL MARCH INTO JAPAN

"The Japanese invasion of India was only a token invasion which had its nuisance value. The Japanese could not succeed in shaking the morale and confidence of the people of India and now they are forced back and are in great peril. No doubt they had remarkable conquests in the Far East in 1941 and 1942 by their treacherous attacks on unprepared countries; but now they are very weak in naval and air power and are consequently vulnerable to the Allied naval and air attacks. Then their communications will be cut off, their troops will be isolated and then the Allied troops will march straight into Japan and deal the final blow there. I am supremely optimistic about the outcome of the war and that there will be no compromise with the Axis powers until they are crushed completely.

"Those who hope that conditions will return to normal soon after the cessation of hostilities are living in a fool's paradise, because it will take a very long time before the post-war reconstruction schemes are put into operation and their benefits enjoyed by the people. The present restrictions and controls prevailing in different walks of human life will continue for some time until normal life is restored. I appeal to the people to cultivate a spirit of endurance and help the Government to win the war first."

His Excellency Sir ARTHUR HOPE, *Governor of Madras, in his speech at Kotagiri, on Sunday, May 21.*

NOTICE

THE Director of War Publicity will be glad to receive photographs relating to war work in the City and in the mofussil districts for publication in the next number of VICTORY.

A Monthly Review of the Madras War Effort

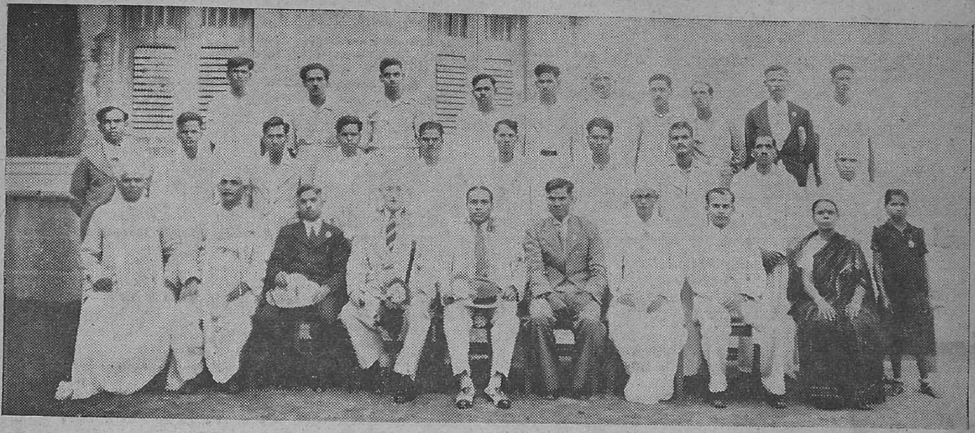


Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the Victory House at Vellore on 9th May 1944 by the Provincial Organizer, Capt. G. T. B. Harvey. Khan Bahadur Shariff Ahmed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Collector of North Arcot, and the staff of the National War Front are also seen in the photo.

Madras Governor's War Fund

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as on 29th May 1944.

Receipts.

From districts as under (including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund) :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Coimbatore	22,20,386	3	4
West Godavari	20,77,411	13	4
Madras	20,66,292	11	4
East Godavari	18,39,777	3	11
Kistna	17,10,236	1	1
Vizagapatam	16,31,724	9	10
Tanjore	15,70,930	6	8
Guntur	14,82,651	1	5
Tinnevelly	13,80,959	13	4
Ramnad	13,48,727	14	0
Kurnool	12,94,414	9	10
Madura	12,67,204	2	3
Malabar	10,55,344	0	8
Nellore	10,20,903	5	9
Trichinopoly	9,76,586	0	2
North Arcot	9,76,433	7	4
Salem	9,19,815	8	2
Chingleput	8,56,043	7	7
South Arcot	8,27,539	13	9
South Kanara	7,34,184	3	5
Cuddapah	6,50,220	5	4
Bellary	6,27,625	13	8
Anantapur	6,06,847	9	8
Nilgiris	5,73,423	14	7
Chittoor	4,31,479	3	0
Travancore	1,01,769	12	4
Bangalore—Mysore—Coorg	27,678	7	9
	3,02,76,621	11	6

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund	2,52,060	13	6
By the Madras Governor's War Fund—			
To Air Ministry, London, for cost of Aircraft for Madras Squadrons ..	1,76,50,000	0	0
To specific charities in accordance with the wishes of donors and to the Joint War Charities Committee	54,02,889	6	5
To Indian Air Force	18,50,000	0	0
To Government of India (Defence Department) for purchase of Armoured Carriers	4,10,000	0	0
To Madras Flying Club on account of scholarships, Trainer Aircraft Parachutes and other equipment for training flying instructors, etc. ..	3,08,971	3	1

Disbursements—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	13,825	9	6
To relief of evacuees	1,29,666	6	5
To Joint War Charities Committee on account of "amenities for troops" earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	20,66,905	5	8
To sundry payments for which sanction has been accorded	58,118	6	0
Total disbursements ..	2,81,42,437	2	7
To cost of Government of India 3 months' Treasury Bills for the face value of Rs. 15 lakhs. RS. 14,97,562 A. 8 P. 0; Balance .. .. RS. 6,36,622 A. 0 P. 11	21,34,184	8	11
Total ..	3,02,76,621	11	6

His Excellency the Governor's Tour

During his stay in the Nilgiris, His Excellency the Governor addressed public meetings at Kotagiri on the 21st, at Ootacamund on the 22nd, and at Coonoor on the 30th May. At the Kotagiri meeting His Excellency stated that he was supremely optimistic about the outcome of the war and called upon his audience to cultivate a spirit of endurance. His Excellency also referred to the complex problem of food distribution in war time and took the opportunity to administer a warning to merchants and producers against hoarding and profiteering. In his address at Ootacamund, His Excellency traced the history of the war since its outbreak, referred to the impending "second front" battles against the Germans in occupied Europe and, in appealing for unity and support in the successful prosecution of the war, sounded a note of warning against any relaxation of the war effort and against over-optimism in the days to come. At the Coonoor public meeting, organized by the War Publicity Sub-Committee, after presenting the insignia of titles conferred on local recipients, His Excellency spoke on the food situation and the progress of the war, and appealed to everyone to help in the early achievement of victory.

Director's Tour

Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, the Director of War Publicity and the Provincial Organizer of the National War Front, toured in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichinopoly in the month of May 1944 and he inspected many reading circles and groups of village guards in several places. He declared open a Victory House at Vellore on 9th May 1944.

National Savings Movement

The Madras Savings Campaign.—The Government of India have fixed a target of 25 crores for the Madras Province for the financial year 1944–1945.

The subscriptions to the various forms of Defence Savings during May 1944 were as follows:—

	RS.
Victory Loan	13,79,600
National Savings Certificates	4,74,070
Defence Savings Bank	92,214
Total ..	19,45,884
Collections by sale of prize bonds in April 1944 amounted to.	8,916
Collective subscriptions in April 1944	10,41,620

Small Savings Scheme.—Nearly 15,000 authorized agents have been appointed in 19 out of the 25 districts in this Presidency. The rest are being appointed. Certificates of authority have been issued to the persons appointed. Receipt books of different denominations have also been distributed to the districts.

In Madras City, considerable publicity has been given to the scheme. Numerous meetings have been held in the different parts of the City. The scheduled classes are taking a keen interest in the scheme, thanks to the efforts of Sri Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, M.L.A., and Mrs. Sivaraj. The Assistant Circle Officer, Madras City, made use of the National War Front Propaganda van to address the public in Rayapuram, Thousand Lights, Egmore and Triplicane on the importance of Saving Now and the considerable advantages in buying National Savings Certificates.

Mrs. Horwill (wife of the Honourable Justice Mr. Horwill of the Madras High Court) has under the patronage of Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Hope organized a National Savings Movement for the women of the Madras Presidency. Her Excellency has been pleased to place a suitable set of rooms at the disposal of Mrs. Horwill and her committee, for such purpose. A Savings Bureau will shortly be housed in the premises and worked by Mrs. Horwill's Committee of which Dr. D. S. Rajalakshmi, M.A., PH.D., is the Secretary.

The Coimbatore National Savings Bureau was opened in the Victory House, Coimbatore, on the 29th May when the National Savings Circle Officer who was on tour there, addressed a meeting which was well attended, and explained the scheme and the work in a Savings Bureau.

National Savings Circle Officer's tours.—The National Savings Circle Officer and Defence Loans Commissioner toured in the districts of Chingleput, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. He inspected the files and records relating to the scheme in the Taluk offices in the districts visited and gave necessary instructions to the Tahsildars. He addressed public meetings at Tirukkazhukundram, Chingleput and Conjeeveram, Coonoor, Aravankadu, Gudalur and Nunthala on the Small Savings Scheme.

At the meeting which His Excellency addressed on War Efforts in Coonoor on 30th May, the National Savings Circle Officer spoke on the Defence Loans and the Small Savings Scheme.

MADRAS.—The Defence Loans Sub-Committee met thrice during May 1944 and transacted routine work. Arrangements were made for getting into touch with the yarn and piecegoods merchants and iron and hardware merchants through the Yarn Commissioner and the Deputy Controller, Iron and Steel, respectively, for investment in Defence Bonds. The members of the Madras Chillies Merchants' Association also proposed to invest Rs. 13,000 in Defence Bonds.

SOUTH ARCOT.—A sum of Rs. 3,06,994 has been subscribed to the various forms of deposits under the Defence Savings Scheme for the period from 1st January to 31st May 1944.

COIMBATORE.—The total subscriptions received in this district from 29th April to 27th May 1944 towards the National Savings Certificates in this district are Rs. 41,190. The total subscriptions received in this district from 30th April to 3rd June 1944 towards the 3 per cent Victory Loans, 1957, are Rs. 20,100.

A Savings Bureau was opened by Mr. P. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, Defence Loans Commissioner, on the 29th May at Victory House, Gopalapuram, Coimbatore. Mr. G. D. Nayudu and other prominent citizens attended the function.

CUDDAPAH.—The Small Savings Scheme, the Collective Subscriptions Scheme, purchase of Victory bonds, etc., received the attention of the Revenue staff.

GUNTUR.—All the staff have been instructed to make vigorous efforts in the campaign for the savings in general and small savings in particular. They were also instructed to apply themselves to the task of recruiting suitable persons for appointment by the Collector as authorized agents for small savings. The National War Front staff of this district continued their monthly savings. As a rule, each propagandist was making a contribution of Rs. 10 a month to the National Savings Scheme.

KURNOOL.—The amount collected towards Defence Loans and National Savings Certificates up to the end of May 1944 was Rs. 28·45 lakhs. Under the scheme of "Collective subscriptions" a sum of Rs. 5,483–9–0 has till now been collected and credited into the treasury. The drive for collections under the National Savings Scheme continued with unabated zeal, despite the fact that the time fixed for reaching the target expired by 31st March 1944. The Small Savings Scheme was inaugurated throughout the district. Authorized agents were appointed for all the villages in the district and certificates of authority distributed to all the authorized agents.

MALABAR.—Authorized agents under the Small Savings Scheme were appointed in all the taluks and the scheme commenced working..

NILGIRIS.—Mr. P. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, Defence Loans Commissioner, addressed two public meetings at Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, and Nunthala. He also addressed another meeting at Coonoor when His Excellency the Governor presided.

RAMNAD.—A sum of Rs. 9,77,700 was realized towards the 3 per cent Victory Loan, 1957.

SALEM.—Authorization certificates, receipt books, etc., were issued to the village headmen in this district. Six hundred and seventy-seven village headmen were appointed as authorized agents so far.

TANJORE.—As usual, the National War Front personnel were doing intensive propaganda. All the National War Front paid staff were regularly investing money towards the National Savings from their monthly salary. In all the public meetings the importance of the National Savings movement was much emphasised.

TINNEVELLY.—Nine hundred and eighty-three village headmen were appointed as authorized agents and certificates of authority issued to them. Non-official agents were appointed for panchayat areas wherever necessary and for Tuticorin municipal area.

The amounts invested in the various classes of Defence Savings in the month are as follows:—

	RS.
Three per cent Victory Loan, 1957	13,600
Post Office National Savings Certificates ..	41,710
Defence Savings Bank Deposits	2,243
Collective subscriptions from villages	769
Total ..	58,322

The total investment up to the end of the month comes to Rs. 49,16,666.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Two thousand four hundred and eighty-four village munsifs have been appointed as authorized agents under the Small Savings Scheme and 91 non-official agents were appointed in urban areas administered by panchayat boards and municipalities. Instructions were issued to the Taluk Officers to bring the scheme into operation forthwith and to speed up the collection work. The scheme has already been put into operation in Tekkali and Vizagapatam taluks.

S.S.S.

Mr. P. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, the Provincial Defence Loans Commissioner, in the course of a lecture at Coonoor, said :—

The SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME while it is a long-range one—

(a) *aims at the uplift of the country as a whole not only in war time but for many years thereafter.*

(b) *India cannot afford to fritter away the great opportunity which she now has for Saving and building up the resources needed for rapid progress after the war.*

(c) *If you love India, you should serve her now by saving all you can and buying National Savings Certificates leaving other things for those who need them more than you.*

(d) *The interest offered is generous, seeing that the Capital invested is absolutely safe.*

National War Front Activities

MADRAS.—The Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Madras district met once during May 1944 and transacted routine business and discussed about carrying on of war propaganda by way of performances and public meetings. Mr. K. O. Antony, Welfare Officer, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, offered the services of the Mills Dramatic Troupe for organizing propaganda performances at public meetings. The Sub-Committee also co-opted the following gentlemen as members: Messrs. M. K. Krishnamachariar, A. Varadappa Chetti, S. Ramaswami Ayyar. The Secretary, Propaganda Sub-Committee, organized a public meeting on the 14th May 1944 at the Sagar Talkies, Royapettah, Madras. Mr. E. M. Gawne, C.I.E., I.C.S., First Member, Board of Revenue, and Civil Representative with the Southern Army presided. Sri S. Venkatesa Ayyangar spoke on "A Look Around the World," and gave a bird's eye view of the war situation throughout the world. Mrs. C. Parijatham Nayudu Commandant, W.A.R.P.C., gave an account of the W.A.R.P.C. Mr. Sundara Rajan gave an account of the fighting on the Burma-Assam Front and pointed out that there was absolutely no fear of Japan invading India. He also gave an account of the wonderful work which General Stilwell's armies were doing in Central Burma. Rao Sahib P. S. Loganatha Mudaliyar, I.S.O., proposed a vote of thanks. About 1,500 people were present at the meeting and at the end of the meeting, there was a show of war and information pictures.

The Secretary, Propaganda Sub-Committee, also organized another public meeting at the Star Talkies, Triplicane, on 28th May 1944. Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, presided. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan, Chairman, Provincial Propaganda Sub-Committee, gave a vivid picture of the fighting going on on the various War Fronts and exhorted the Indians to sink their differences, and save India from the menace of the Axis nations, particularly the Japanese aggression. Mrs. Indrani Balasubramaniam spoke in Tamil on the "Duties of Women in War Work." Sir Hugh Hood in his concluding remarks referred to the rise in prices on account of the small supplies of goods and large supplies of money and said that the situation created by inflation was being tackled in two ways. The Government were adopting measures for the control of prices in respect of a considerable number of articles and for preventing profiteering and hoarding. At the same time, he urged that people should refrain from buying and save as much money as possible. If they could do so, they would be helping themselves and the Home Front to a great extent. Sir Hugh Hood also referred to the good progress made by the Allies in Italy and stressed the need for their doing their utmost to help the fighting men. He appealed to the gathering to avoid listening to rumours or indulging in careless talk and to see that the Japanese did not get any information they wanted as to what was going on in this country. Mr. V. C. Sundara Rajan proposed a vote of thanks. There was a show of war and information pictures after the meeting.

The total number of meetings held in Madras for May 1944 was 146. Mr. K. Kalyanasundaram, District Lecturer, addressed 22 propaganda meetings and gave two informal talks. Mrs. Kunjitham, Lady Lecturer (Telugu), addressed 22 meetings of which 9 were house talks, and the rest propaganda meetings. Mrs. C. Saraswathi, Lady Lecturer (Tamil), addressed 17 meetings. She supervised the rehearsals of the dramatic troupe organized by the City Organizer to provide recreation for Indian troops. Mr. Mahaboobunissa Begum, Muslim Lady Lecturer, addressed 19 propaganda meetings and presided over a Parents' Day Celebration. Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, Muslim Lecturer, addressed 21 meetings. Mr. S. P. I. Balagurusivan, Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, addressed 34 meetings. Mrs. Lalithakumari, Ballad Singer, accompanied the van and sang war songs and war ballads in Urdu, Tamil and Telugu at all the propaganda meetings.

Mr. A. M. Arokiaswami Pillai, Honorary Organizer for Tannery Workers, visited the tanneries of North Arcot district (Vellore taluk), and carried on propaganda meetings and talks for 12 days. He held a total of 10 meetings. Mr. K. Kuppuswami, Honorary Lecturer for the Fishermen Community, toured Chingleput and South Arcot districts from 8th to 29th May, visited 19 kuppams and held one meeting at each kuppam. He spoke to the headmen of these kuppams and instructed them to be vigilant and watchful and bring to the notice of the nearest Military or Police authorities any strange thing or news that may come within their purview. The 8 National War Front fuel depots, under the immediate supervision of Mr. P. Thiagarajan, Co-operative Junior Inspector, specially deputed for this work, and that of the City Organizer continued to do good work.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The District Organizer and his staff toured the district and did intensive war propaganda. The Director of War Publicity, Madras, toured in the district during the month. The District Organizer toured for 23 days, visited 8 towns and 21 villages, addressed 8 public meetings and one pial talk. He also toured with the Director of War Publicity during his tour in this district and inspected a number of reading circles along with him. The District Lecturer toured for 19 days, delivered 7 lectures, gave 7 talks, inspected 7 reading circles and visited 13 villages and 4 towns. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes, toured for 8 days in this district, visited 4 villages and addressed 4 public meetings. The Lady Lecturer, South Range, toured for 17 days, visited 4 towns and 13 villages. She addressed 15 meetings and inspected 8 reading circles. The Lady Lecturer, North Range, toured for 20 days, visited 13 villages, addressed 15 meetings and inspected 8 reading circles. The Honorary Taluk Organizers and the Taluk Propagandists also toured extensively in the district and addressed a large number of meetings on subjects connected with the war. During the month a National War Front Exhibition was held at Annamalainagar in connexion with the Provincial Educational Conference.

BELLARY.—There were special propaganda meetings on four days from the 22nd to the 25th May held at different centres in connexion with the Refresher Course for the propagandists. The District Organizer toured for 16 days, visited 15 villages, addressed 2 public meetings and gave 11 informal talks. He inspected 15 reading circles. Mr. S. R. Vattam, the District Lecturer, was in entire charge of the propaganda van and confined his tour to the two taluks of Rayadrug and Adoni. He toured for 24 days and visited 31 villages. He visited 15 reading circles, and addressed 18 meetings. Mr. K. Venkataramiah, the Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 24 days in the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur, visited 22 villages, inspected 19 reading circles. Mr. L. Sreenivasa Rao, the Kannada Lecturer, toured for all the days in the month. He visited 18 villages and gave informal talks in all of them.

Mr. Y. Gadilinga Gowd, the Honorary Divisional Organizer of Adoni, organized two meetings, one at Adoni and other at Yemmiganur, both presided over by Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary. Mr. Vedi Sreeramulu of Harpanahalli toured for 14 days, and visited 10 villages. He attended the Refresher Course for propagandists. He inspected reading circles and guided the Taluk Propagandists in their work. Janab S. G. M. Padsha Sahib of Hospet toured for 19 days, visited 6 villages and gave propaganda talks in Urdu. He attended the Refresher Course.

Voluntary Speakers.—Mr. B. M. Veerabasava Aradhya of Kudligi toured throughout the whole taluk and gave useful talks. Mr. Jayaseela of Bellary toured for 7 days. He took part in the morning classes held during the Refresher Course. Janab S. Mehboob, Train Lecturer, toured for 31 days giving talks and lectures. He spoke in Telugu, Kannada and Urdu and distributed the leaflets and pamphlets. Mr. B. Purushotham of Bellary took an active part in the Refresher Course meetings. He toured for 12 days, visited 12 villages and attended to the improvement of the reading circles. Mr. K. Satyanarayanamoorthi of Bellary provided an interesting entertainment on the final day of the Refresher Course when a public meeting was held in the evening. Miss K. L. Kantha and Miss Lakshmanan, the students of the Government Girls' High School, gave dance recitals.

Taluk Propagandists.—Mr. K. Subbanna of Bellary East, toured for 20 days, visited 22 villages and inspected 9 reading circles.. Janab G. Khaja Hussain of Bellary West toured for 21 days, visited 21 villages and inspected 7 reading circles. Mr. R. Chandra Mouli Sastri of Rayadrug toured for 21 days, visited 14 villages, and attended to the special upkeep of the Victory House at his headquarters. He took an active part in the debates held during the Refresher Course. Mr. G. S. Dayanandam of Siruguppa toured for 24 days, visited 28 villages and inspected 8 reading circles. Mr. N. Veerabhadraiah of Adoni toured for 22 days, visited 21 villages and inspected 11 reading circles. Mr. D. Prasada Rao of Yemmiganur, toured for 27 days, visited 24 villages and inspected 8 reading circles. He attended the Refresher Course. Mr. D. Venkataramana Rao of Alur toured for 25 days, visited 22 villages and inspected 8 reading circles. He attended the Refresher Course. Mr. M. Obalesappa of Hospet toured for 28 days, visited 32 villages and inspected 15 reading circles. Mr. M. Seshagiri Achar of Kudligi toured for 27 days, visited 33 villages and inspected 4 reading circles. Mr. N. K. Basava Raj of Hadagalli toured for 23 days, visited 22 villages and inspected 8 reading circles. Mr. N. Sethumadhava Rao of Harpanahalli toured for 21 days, visited 14 villages and inspected 8 reading circles. Mr. D. L. N. Moorthi, the Ballad Master, toured mostly with the propaganda van.

CHINGLEPUT.—Propaganda meetings were held throughout the district in accordance with the tour programme drafted by the members of the Divisional War Committees. Members of the District War Committee, with the co-operation of the staff of the National War Front, conducted the meetings successfully.

The District Organizer, National War Front, was on tour for 17 days and visited 26 villages. He toured through the taluks of Saidapet, Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Sriperumbudur. He inspected 19 reading circles, addressed 7 major meetings, besides giving talks to group of village guards and others. When the Defence Loans Commissioner visited the district during the month, he and the District Organizer addressed two large meetings at Chingleput and Conjeeveram. The District Lecturer toured for 24 days, visited 20 villages, inspected 14 reading circles and addressed 14 meetings. He also attended the meetings addressed by the Defence Loans Commissioner at Chingleput and Conjeeveram. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 15 days and addressed 13 meetings in this district, besides his activities in South Arcot district. Mr. M. K. Kadir Mohideen Maricair, the Additional Lecturer for Muslims, toured in this district for 6 days. He went to Covelong and addressed a very large gathering of Muslims. He delivered 4 meetings and inspected the reading circles at Pulicat and Pallavaram. Mr. G. Vandanam, the Additional Lecturer for the Scheduled Classes for the Telugu districts, toured from 19th to 28th May in this district. He visited 9 villages. Mrs. H. K. Phillip, the Lady Lecturer, toured for 19 days, visited 20 villages and in several places she did good work in connexion with the "Small Savings Scheme" and went with the village munsifs of several villages and helped them in collecting money. She addressed 13 meetings, besides giving talks to the school children in three places. Several pamphlets were distributed by her.

Miss Karunakara, the other Lady Lecturer, toured for 20 days, visited 20 villages, inspected 7 reading circles and addressed 16 meetings of mixed audiences and one meeting of school children.

The Divisional and Taluk Organizers have done satisfactory work in the month under review. Mr. Bonnel, of the Christian College, Tambaram, addressed two meetings one at Tambaram and the other one at Pallavaram, Mr. G. Krishnamurthi, J.P., addressed 7 meetings during the month and Mr. M. R. Srinivasa Rao, presided over a meeting held at Pallavaram. The Taluk Propagandists visited 227 villages, addressed 174 meetings and inspected 67 reading circles. They toured for required number of days in the month, except the Taluk Propagandist, Conjeeveram. They distributed 404 posters and hand-bills and collected 67 horse-shoes. The Ballad Singer remained in this district only till 22nd May, on which date he was relieved to take up his new duty as narrator under the Songs Publicity Officer. He toured for 17 days and addressed seven meetings.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer visited 10 places and addressed 10 meetings during the month. He inspected reading circles at 6 places. The District Lecturer visited 21 villages during the month and explained to the public the need for augmenting the war efforts. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes visited 9 villages during the month. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims visited 3 places in the Chittoor in the second half of the month and addressed meetings. The Lady Lecturer, Madanapalle, visited 4 places and addressed women's gatherings. All the Taluk Propagandists addressed public meetings, distributed pomphlets and exhorted the audience to subscribe to Red Cross, Grow More Food crops, join the armed forces and technical institute. They collected horse and bullock shoes and waste paper. They visited the families of the soldiers serving overseas and rendered necessary help.

COIMBATORE.—The District Organizer, Mr. R. T. Nayudu, toured for 17 days, visited 21 villages, and checked 4 reading circles. He inspected the village guards in 15 villages. He also addressed 3 public meetings. The District Lecturer, Mr. A. Sithian, toured for 21 days, visited 15 villages, checked 18 reading circles and addressed 12 public meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Mr. R. T. Kesavulu, was on casual leave for 6 days and on leave on loss of pay from 23rd to 31st May 1944. He toured for 14 days in the taluks of Coimbatore, Pollachi and Tiruppur, and addressed 8 meetings of the depressed class members besides visiting 5 quarters of scheduled classes, in various places. Mr. Syed Shah Ghouse Mohideen, Additional Lecturer for Muslims, toured for 6 days in this district. He visited 4 places and addressed 3 public meetings. He checked 2 reading circles. Miss Manickam, Lady Lecturer, was on casual leave for about 11 days. She toured for 14 days, visited 16 villages, addressed 5 public meetings, checked 7 reading circles. She visited 30 houses while doing house to house propaganda. She did propaganda in the Coimbatore town for 6 days. She formed one women's reading circle at Udamalpet. Mrs. R. Ranganayaki Ammal, the other Lady Lecturer, toured for 20 days, visited 15 places, inspected 10 reading circles, formed one women reading circle and addressed 10 public meetings.

Taluk Propagandists.—All the Taluk Propagandists attended the Refresher Class held at Saty between 22nd and 25th May 1944. They toured in their respective taluks, visited the villages and carried on propaganda work in their respective taluks. The Taluk Propagandist, Gobi, Mr. U. P. Akbarkan, assisted in securing 2 recruits to the Military and the Taluk Propagandist, Kollegal, Mr. M. Ramakrishnappa, assisted the military in connexion with an aeroplane accident near Thilanur. The Ballad Master, Mr. N. E. Balaguru, toured for 10 days, besides attending the Refresher Course for Ballad Masters at Madura from 12th to 18th May 1944. He visited 8 places besides doing propaganda by singing war songs before large gatherings. The Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Coimbatore district was held at Saty between 22nd and 25th May 1944. The District Collector opened the classes on 22nd May 1944. A separate report relating to the activities of the National War Front in this district for the past two years was presented by the District Organizer, Mr. R. T. Nayudu. Many important officials and non-officials including Col. Teague, Sub-Area Commander, Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, attended the course and addressed the Taluk Propagandists on war efforts.

The Anniversary celebration of the Tunisia Victory Day was observed on 22nd May 1944 at a meeting presided over by the District Collector. Early in the evening, the Taluk Propagandists went round Saty town singing war songs. Captain P. K. Menon explained the nobility of joining the army, navy and air force. Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, exhorted the audience to make India a Nation of Warriors.

EAST GODAVARI.—The District Organizer toured for 14 days, visited 21 villages and addressed 7 well-attended public meetings during the month. He attended the "Hoarding and Profiteering" meeting on 29th May 1944. The District Organizer arranged for wide distribution of all defence savings propaganda literature, so far received, through the National War Front personnel in the district. The District Lecturer was on tour for 17 days, visited 17 villages and inspected 12 reading circles in Peddapur, Tuni and Cocanada taluks. He was deputed to Red Cross Fete at Peddapur on 3rd May 1944 where he showed the model weapons of war to the visitors and explained to them their usage and the strength of the Allies in the modern warfare. He attended the Quarterly Refresher Classes held at A. Annavaram from 4th May 1944. Both the Lady Lecturers, Mrs. K. Krishnavenamma and R. L. John, attended the Quarterly Refresher Classes from 4th to 7th May 1944. Mrs. Krishnavenamma held 9 public meetings in the Agency tracts of Bhadrachalam and Rampa Chodavaram taluks. Mrs. John held 9 public meetings besides doing door-to-door propaganda. She opened two women reading circles and also met several families of soldiers serving in the army. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, visited 4 villages in this district and held 3 public meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured in this district for 6 days and spoke in three meetings held by the District Organizer. The Honorary Divisional and Taluk Organizers toured in their jurisdictions addressing well-attended meetings and most of them attended the Quarterly Refresher Classes held at A. Annavaram. All the Taluk Propagandists carried on intensive propaganda during their tours with great enthusiasm. They attended the Quarterly Refresher Classes from 4th to 7th May 1944 at A. Annavaram. The Ballad Master was on tour for 16 days and visited 13 villages. He also attended the Quarterly Refresher Classes from 4th May 1944.

WEST GODAVARI.—Propaganda work in the district was progressing satisfactorily through the efforts of the staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates. The leaflets and other propaganda material supplied to the taluks were distributed to the local libraries and reading circles. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, visited Kaikaram, Kamavarapukota and Chintalapudi and conducted propaganda. Propaganda meetings were held in Narsapur division in connexion with the Savings Campaign, the small savings scheme and the scheme for collective subscriptions.

GUNTUR.—The District Organizer was on tour for 16 days during the month under report addressing public meetings, inspecting reading circles and village guards. With the co-operation of the Revenue authorities at Narasaraopet, the District Organizer secured a suitable building free of rent for the use of a Victory House at Narasaraopet. The District Organizer continued collections for Red Cross. The efforts for the Red Cross Drive in this district resulted in the realization of an amount in excess of the target of Rs. 1 lakh fixed for this district. The District Organizer arranged for 30 special propaganda meetings in 30 villages in this district which were addressed by 8 of the voluntary speakers in this

district. The meetings were arranged with the co-operation of the Revenue officials. The District Organizer made arrangements for the observance of the Second Anniversary of the National War Front throughout the district by organizing public meetings. The District Lecturer toured for 20 days in the month with the van. He visited 15 villages, addressed 17 meetings and inspected 8 reading circles. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured in the districts of Chingleput and Guntur for 24 days. He addressed 15 meetings and conducted several group talks. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims was on tour for 23 days in the districts of Kistna and Guntur. He visited 18 villages, conducted 15 public meetings for Muslims and 12 group talks. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Narasaraopet, participated in 3 public meetings, was on tour for 2 days and assisted Revenue officials in the matter of the introduction of rationing of rice, etc. In addition to the several persons volunteered to speak at the various special meetings got up in the prominent places all over the district in connexion with the Second Anniversary of the National War Front, 8 of the voluntary speakers addressed 30 special monthly meetings arranged in 30 different villages in the district. Of the 15 posts of propagandists in the district, two were practically vacant during the month. By the remaining 13 propagandists in the district about 235 villages were visited during the month and 85 reading circles were inspected. One hundred and twenty-two public meetings were organized in the villages in the district at which speeches were delivered by them and others. The Ballad Master was on tour for 22 days. He visited 20 different villages and sang war ballads at public meetings and to various groups in the various villages.

KISTNA.—The District Organizer toured for 15 days. He visited the villages of Kollampadu, Thiruvur, Lakshmipuram in Thiruvur taluk, Mylavaram, Ganapavaram in Bezwada taluk, Gudur in Bandar taluk, Punadipadu and Gollapudi in Bezwada taluk. He addressed nine meetings and visited six Reading Circles. The District Lecturer toured in Bezwada, Gudivada and Bandar taluks for 22 days. He visited 20 villages. He addressed meetings in all the places and inspected ten Reading Circles. The Muslim Lecturer toured for 10 days in this district. He visited Bezwada, Gangur, Pamarru, Gurajada, Vuyyur and Kankipadu and addressed meetings. The Honorary Organizer, Mr. Pedaprolu Suryanarayana Rao, Bezwada, addressed 16 meetings, out of which 7 meetings were presided over by the District Organizer. He visited 12 Reading Circles. The second anniversary of the National War Front was conducted at Masula on 22nd May 1944 when a public meeting was held in municipal park under the presidentship of Janab Anwer Hussain Sahib, B.A., Municipal Commissioner. The District Organizer spoke on aims and object of the National War Front. The Zamindar of Ganapavaram, Bezwada taluk, organized a big meeting in his village on 10th May 1944. The propaganda van gave a show of war pictures. Propaganda meetings were held in Korukollu, Prodduvaka, Mustabada, Surampalli, Nunna, Purushothapatnam, Pathapadu, Kesarapalli, Telaprole, Veeravalli, Bandarugudem Agiripalli Ramanakkapeta, Chekkapalli, Gopavaram, Koyyur villages.

KURNOOL.—The National War Front staff and officials of all departments continued to do propaganda in the villages visited by them. Details of meetings held by some of the officials of the Revenue department are given below.

Tahsildar, Pattikonda.	Taluk War Committee Meeting on 2nd May 1944.
Tahsildar, Sirvel ..	Two War Propaganda meetings at Erraguntla and Chagalmarri on 2nd and 3rd May 1944.
Tahsildar, Dhone ..	Four meetings at Veldurthi, Krishnagiri Betamcherla and Dhone.
Tahsildar, Kurnool.	Three meetings.

The Collector presided over a public meeting at Nandyal on 6th May 1944 and presented rewards to some of the canvassers in Nandyal division who had done good work under the National Savings Scheme. The National War Front Staff continued to do useful War Propaganda in the villages visited by them.

MADURA.—The District Organizer toured for 12 days, delivered 5 lectures, inspected 14 Reading Circles and conducted the Refresher Course and Chitra Festival Drive. The District Lecturer toured for 8 days in Periyakulam taluk, addressed ten meetings, inspected 5 Reading Circles and enquired into the welfare of soldiers' families. He attended the refresher course and Festival Drive. The Lady Lecturer, Mrs. A. S. D. Charles, in addition to attending the refresher course and Festival Drive, toured for 23 days in Tirumangalam and Kodaikanal taluks, delivered 15 lectures, inspected 6 Reading Circles, visited 9 soldiers' families and forwarded 3 men from Tirumangalam to Assistant Recruiting Officer for recruitment. The Lady Lecturer, Miss Mary Lazarus, in addition to attending the refresher course and Festival Drive toured 22 days in Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam sub-taluks, addressed 10 meetings, inspected 5 Reading Circles and made 22 house-to-house visits. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 20 days in Dindigul, Melur and Kodaikanal taluks, addressed 15 meetings, inspected 12 Reading Circles, enrolled 101 members and visited 62 soldiers' families. He attended the refresher course and Festival Drive. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims attended the Refresher course and Festival Drive and for the remaining portion of the month toured in Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts.

Honorary Taluk Organizers' Work.

Taluks.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Meetings addressed.	Reading circles inspected.	Other activities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madura	13	23	17	8	Attended the refresher course.
Palni	11	12	12	..	Do,
Uthamapalayam ..	14	16	8	4	Do.
Usilampatti ..	19	25	15	7	Do.
Nilakottai	20	..	14	..	Do.
Dindigul	21	20	9	15	Attended refresher course ; visited 4 soldiers, families.

Taluk Progagandists' Work.

Taluks.	Days toured.	Villages visited.	Meetings addressed.	Soldiers' families visited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madura	22	20	8	..
Madura sub-taluk	24	20	5	8
Melur	21	21	13	8
Dindigul	29	25	3	..
Palni	23	25	21	15
Nilakottai	23	20	8	..
Kodaikanal	20	16	13	5
Periyakulam	23	21	16	28
Uthamapalayam	11	6	4	15
Usilampatti	15	8	2	..
Tirumangalam	22	16	4	..

Taluk Committees and Revenue Department.

Taluks.	Meetings by Revenue department.	Meetings by Taluk Committees.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madura sub-taluk	7	..
Melur	60	..
Nilakottai	14	..
Dindigul	..	10
Periyakulam	9	..
Palni	..	31
Uthamapalayam	9	1

As per Provincial Organizer's letter the training classes for the Taluk Propagandists of Madura district and the Festival Drive were organized and conducted between the 7th and 10th (inclusive) of May 1944. Notices were sent to all Honorary Taluk Organizers and Secretaries of War Committees to make it convenient to attend the function. All the Taluk Propagandists arrived even on the 6th evening as ordered. Of the Honorary Taluk Organizers, those of Uthamapalayam and Usilampatti attended all the four days, that of Dindigul, Nilakottai, and Palni, 3 days and that of Madura, 2 days. The classes were held in the forenoon between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. in the Information Bureau, Madura, and the Festival Drive in the specially erected shed in Thallakulam in the afternoon between 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., some days even later. The classes were opened on 7th May 1944 by Sir P. T. Rajan, Bar.-at-Law, Regional leader of Tamil Nad and Rao Bahadur P. Rangasami Naidu, Chairman, and Janab A. P. Mohammad Sultan addressed the classes. On 8th May 1944, Rao Bahadur Narasimha Ayyangar, Chairman of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, presided. On 10th May 1944, the District Collector presided and Captain Gill, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Madura, spoke on recruitment.

MALABAR.—A large number of public meetings were held throughout the district under the auspices of the National War Front, assisted by the Revenue Subordinates. All the meetings were well attended.

The District Organizer visited 14 stations and organized 12 public meetings. He also inspected 7 village reading circles. Among the Honorary Organizers, Messrs. P. V. Mukundan of Tellicherry, M. A. Kumara Panikker of Perintalmanna and I. C. Veeraraghavalu Naidu of Manantoddy performed intensive touring and organized public meetings in the interior villages. Janab C. K. Abdul Khadir, a voluntary speaker, addressed 6 meetings and did effective propaganda in the matter of recruitment and small savings scheme. The lady lecturers succeeded in organizing six well attended zenana gatherings besides doing house-to-house propaganda among women. The senior District Lecturer addressed 10 public meetings and the junior District Lecturer addressed 5 public meetings, and 10 van meetings. The special lecturer for Scheduled Classes addressed 8 meetings and that for Muslims addressed 5 public meetings. In addition, they gave several talks to the people. The taluk propagandists and ballad master gave katha recitals at 8 public meetings and gave 121 talks. They inspected 169 reading circles.

NELLORE.—The District Organizer toured for 12 days and visited 13 villages. He addressed the villagers and inspected National War Front Committees and Village Security Organizations. The District Lecturer toured for 24 days and visited 20 villages. He addressed the villagers on "Grow More Food", "Recruitment" and checked National War Front Committees. Rao Sahib Y. Lakshminarayana Reddi, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Gudur, toured for 7 days and visited 17 villages. He inspected National War Front Committees and Village Security Organizations. The number of villages visited by the several voluntary speakers is given below. Sri N. Venkataswami of Rapur, 10 villages; Messrs. J. W. Peter and A. Peter, who toured jointly, 19; Mr. R. Parasurami Reddi, 10. The speakers did war propaganda work in the villages visited by them. The Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar, Nellore, held 2 meetings, Deputy Tahsildar, Muthukur, held 8 meetings. The Tahsildar, Atmakur, held 5 meetings and the Revenue Inspector, Devarayapalli, held 10 meetings. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, held two meetings, and the Revenue Inspector of Gudur taluk held 5 meetings. The Deputy Tahsildar, Venkatagiri, held 17 meetings. The Revenue Divisional Officer and all Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in Kavali division conducted meetings during the course of their tours in villages. The Tahsildar, Kanigiri, conducted 22 meetings. The Revenue Inspectors of Kanigiri, 4 meetings, the Deputy Tahsildar, Darsi, 2 meetings. The Tahsildar of Kandukur conducted meetings in all the villages visited by him and the Revenue Inspectors of Kandukur taluk conducted meetings in some villages of their firkas. War propaganda was carried on by the officers of other departments also, viz., the Registration, Public Health, Police, Commercial Taxes, Co-operative, Agricultural and the Educational departments. A war kalakshepam Bagavathar was appointed to tour in important villages in the district along with his troupe. The troupe gave their performances during the month in the villages and the performances were much appreciated by the public.

NILGIRIS.—The month of May was the busiest month for the personnel of the National War Front, Ootacamund division. Apart from the regular propaganda work, they arranged for three public meetings at Coonoor, Ootacamund and Kotagiri, where His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope spoke. Mr. M. Halayya, Deputy Organizer, spoke at the meeting held at Kotagiri.

The National War Front Publicity booth was opened at the Flower Show held at the Ootacamund Government Botanical Gardens (more than 3,000 persons visited it within 5 hours). It was grand success. His Excellency the Governor and many prominent persons visited the Publicity booth. The first Quarterly Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists was conducted between the 9th and 12th of May. Among the prominent persons who took part in the discussions were the Hon'ble Lady Hope, Mr. Austin, I.C.S., Adviser, Mr. Mohan Rao, Examiner, Local Fund Accounts and Mr. K. Nanjundiah, Additional Public Prosecutor. The Deputy Organizer addressed 10 meetings. The five taluk propagandists visited more than 100 villages. The following officials and non-officials took keen interest in the National War Front activities. Mr. J. D. Christadoss, Special Deputy Tahsildar, M. Shaik Chand Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar, Ootacamund, M. C. Balchand, Coonoor, Rao Bahadur J. P. Mutha Gowder, Jegathala.

RAMNAD.—The first Quarterly Refresher Class for Taluk Propagandists was conducted by the District Organizer at Aruppukottai, from 15th May 1944 to 18th May 1944. The District Organizer toured for 21 days in the month in the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Aruppukottai and Tirupattur and was in charge of the propaganda van throughout the month. He visited 12 Reading Circles. He was in charge of the Refresher Classes at Aruppukottai and conducted regular classes by giving notes on propaganda. The District Lecturer, who was on leave on loss of pay from 14th April 1944 tendered his resignation on 11th May 1944. The Lady Lecturer toured for 21 days, visited 14 villages and Reading Circles, conducted 5 public meetings and had 5 pial talks with the inmates of more than 30 houses. She also visited 6 schools, enrolled 32 members for the National War Front, visited the families of 5 serving soldiers and 2 evacuees. She attended the training class at Aruppukottai. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 9 days in the month, visited 3 villages and addressed 6 meetings. He delivered lectures at the training classes at Aruppukottai and visited mosques in two villages and talked to the Muslim devotees about war efforts.

The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tiruppattur, toured for 10 days, visited 10 villages and addressed 10 meetings. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Aruppukottai, toured for 10 days, visited 10 villages and 2 Reading Circles. He was mainly responsible for the arrangements for boarding for the Taluk Propagandists at Aruppukottai during the Refresher Course.

Taluk Propagandists' Work.

Name of taluk propagandist.	Number of days toured.	Number of villages visited.	Number of pial talks.	Number of meetings addressed.	Number of reading circles checked.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Srivilliputtur ..	18	14	12	2	4
Sattur	26	25	..	16	6
Virudunagar ..	20	14	9	2	2
Aruppukottai ..	21	27	17	..	4
Mudukulathur ..	25	26	6	9	13
Paramakudi ..	22	16	13	3	14
Ramnad	16	15	6	..	3
Sivaganga	21	17	7	2	2
Tiruppattur ..	23	19	22	..	2
Tiruvadanai ..	20	11	5	..	5

All the Taluk Propagandists attended the training classes at Aruppukottai.

SALEM.—Mr. S. Nityanandam, District Organizer, toured for 24 days in the month and visited about 16 places. He addressed about 13 public meetings. During his tours he inspected 5 Reading Circles. He also inspected the working of the village security scheme in 3 villages. Besides, he also addressed the Rasipur Adi-Dravida war supporters' conference held at R. Pattanam and the Summer School at Omalur. Further, he spoke on several subjects at the Refresher Classes held at Namakkal between the 15th and 18th May for the benefit of the Taluk Propagandists, etc. The District Lecturer, Mr. R. Balakrishna Mudaliar, toured for 19 days in the month visiting 14 villages. He addressed 5 public meetings and visited 3 Reading Circles. He also toured with the Government propaganda van in Salem taluk. Mr. P. Rathanaswami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Salem, and Municipal Chairman, presided over a public meeting held at Kullampatti on 31st May 1944, when Mr. C. G. Netto, District War Committee Member, spoke of War, Recruitment, etc. Mr. T. P. Subrahmania Kander, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Namakkal, visited 3 villages in Namakkal taluk and addressed public meetings in 3 villages. The Taluk Propagandists of the National War Front visited more than 500 villages and carried on propaganda. They inspected more than 200 Reading Circles during their tours. They met the families of soldiers during their tours and enquired into their welfare. The Ballad Master toured with the District Organizer and District Lecturer and sang war songs at public meetings. The Quarterly Refresher Classes for the Taluk Propagandists of Salem district was conducted between the 15th and 18th May 1944 at Namakkal. The Collector, Salem, District Educational Officer, Salem, Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Special Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Salem, Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, and Messrs. R. Chenni Chettiar, M. N. Nanja Chettiar, K. S. Moorthy, O. A. Nanjappa, V. Nainan, V. T. Ramasami Ayyar, T. P. Subramania Kandar, Honorary Taluk Organizers and Mr. T. V. Agganna Chettiar, an Honorary Speaker, addressed the classes.

SOUTH KANARA.—The District Organizer toured for 17 days, visited 14 places, inspected 10 Reading Circles, and addressed meetings. He held informal talks wherever possible, visited some schools and addressed the pupils and had group talks with teachers as well as other leading members of the places visited by him. He conducted the First Quarterly Refresher Course from 18th to 21st May 1944 at Karkala. The District Lecturer toured with the van for 19 days in the month, visited 19 places, addressed 12 meetings, inspected 9 Reading Circles and held informal talks at all places visited. He attended the First Quarterly Refresher Course at Karkala. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes secured 5 persons for recruitment during the month to the Defence Forces. He was on tour for 24 days, visited 23 villages, inspected 2 Reading Circles, had informal talks in 11 places and did house-to-house propaganda in 10 places. He visited 4 Labour Schools and 5 Labour Colonies and addressed 3 meetings. He also attended the Quarterly Refresher Course held at Karkala. The Lady District Lecturer toured for 21 days, out of which she was at Delhi for 11 days, visited 3 villages and inspected one Reading Circle. During the first fortnight she was away from headquarters on special duty at Delhi to study the conditions under which members of the W.A.C. (I) were living and working. She attended the Refresher Course held at Karkala. On the 21st she addressed a public meeting of ladies. She visited Agricultural Demonstrator's office and also Deputy Inspector of Schools, offices at Kasargod and explained the working conditions of the W.A.C. (I). The second Lady Lecturer toured for 16 days, inspected 3 Reading Circles, visited 6 places, and addressed 4 meetings. She did house-to-house propaganda. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured in this district for 11 days, visited 6 places and addressed 3 meetings. He attended the Quarterly Refresher Course held at Karkala from 18th to 21st May 1944. He held group talks wherever possible and visited Muslim institutions. The Ballad Master toured for 21 days and visited 17 villages. The Taluk Propagandists did propaganda throughout the district urging the people to grow more food, to join the Navy and other war services.

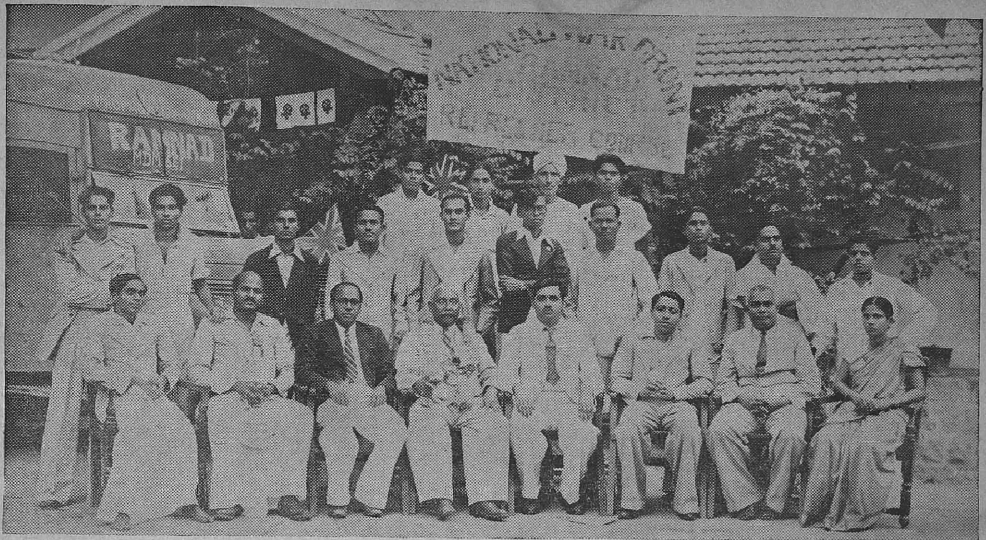


Photo taken on the occasion of the Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Ramnad district, held at Aruppukkottah between **15th** *and* **18th** *May* **1944.** *The District Organizer of National War Front, Ramnad, Mr. V. S. G. Manicka Nadar, is seen seated in the centre with garland.*

TANJORE.—The District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 15 days, visited 14 villages and inspected 2 Reading Circles. He addressed 11 public meetings. Besides these, he had 4 informal meetings of officials and non-officials and also of villagers, about the importance of "Grow More Food" and "Small Savings and Post War Problems". He also attended the conferences regarding Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance Advisory Committee and Food Council at the Collector's office. He assisted military officer, Lieut. Mr. M. R. Viswanathan, in recruiting drivers and mechanics. The District Lecturer, Mr. N. Subramaniam, toured for 13 days with the propaganda van till 15th May 1944. He visited 11 villages and addressed 9 public meetings. He went on leave on loss of pay during remaining period of the month on account of his ill-health. During his leave period, the Taluk Propagandists of the taluks concerned were put in charge of the van. The Additional Lecturer (Mr. K. Santhanasami Peter) for Kallar, Maravar and Agambadia Communities, toured for 12 days in this district from 20th to 31st May 1944. During the period, he visited 12 villages, inspected 6 Reading Circles and attended 5 public meetings. Besides these, he had many talks with the villagers.

The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Mr. V. Veeraswamy, toured for 10 days in this district from 21st to 30th May 1944. During this period he visited 11 villages, inspected 8 Reading Circles and addressed 6 public meetings. He had also informal talks with the villagers of Serangulam and Kilpalam on the nature of cultivation and the present situation of the war. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims, Mr. M. K. M. Kadir Mohideen Maracair, toured for 13 days in this district, from 12th to 24th May 1944. He visited 13 villages, inspected 8 Reading Circles and addressed 13 public meetings, of which many were conducted in front of the mosques. The Lady Lecturer, Miss Glory Moses, toured for 20 days, visited 15 villages and inspected 8 Reading Circles. She addressed 23 public meetings, of which 13 were of ladies groups including Muslim women. During this month, she organized one Lady's Reading Circle. The Lady Lecturer, Mrs. A. T. Murthi, toured for 21 days, visited 16 villages and inspected reading circles. She addressed 30 meetings, of which 22 were women's meetings, including Muslim ladies. During the month she organized two Ladies' Reading Circles, and sent a man to the Extra Recruiting Officer for Technician Course.

In addition to their general propaganda work, the two Lady Lecturers did house-to-house propaganda work in many villages and spoke to the womenfolk about the present situation of the war and war efforts. They also attended some schools, and addressed the meetings held in cheries. Rao Sahib I. Kumarasami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tanjore, toured for 7 days, visited 8 villages and inspected 2 Reading Circles. The meeting addressed by him (Avarampatti) on 15th May 1944 was presided over by the District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore. During the "Sapthasthanam" Festival at Tiruvadi, an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition with stalls of various kinds, was held from 1st to 9th May 1944. It attracted large crowds. The rural folk showed great interest in the exhibits in the Agricultural and Veterinary stalls. The National War Front staff did the propaganda during that period. On 6th May 1944, Rao Sahib Rajaiah D. Paul, the Collector of Tanjore, visited the exhibition presided over by Mr. C. W. Tremenhere, the then Additional District Magistrate of Tanjore. At these public meetings, the District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, spoke on the "Work of the Red Cross and Our Duty" and "the Ideal and the Work of the National War Front." On the last day of the exhibition, Mrs. R. D. Paul, wife of the District Collector of Tanjore, presided over a public meeting and distributed the prizes. During the month, 12 propaganda meetings were held in Negapatam division. Four meetings were presided over by Mr. Thayyappa Thevar, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and two meetings by Mr. S. D. Vedamuthu, the Tahsildar. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Negapatam, toured for 26 days, visited 18 villages, and inspected 12 Reading Circles. He newly organized 6 Men's Reading Circles during the month. Mr. K. Nataraja Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Mannargudi, toured for 8 days, visited 4 villages and inspected one Reading Circle. He addressed 7 public meetings. On 14th May 1944, a public meeting was held at Mannargudi to inaugurate the Rationing Scheme and it was presided over by Rao Sahib Rajaiah D. Paul, the District Collector of Tanjore. The Honorary Divisional Organizer addressed the gathering on the importance of rationing.

The same night a benefit performance in aid of the Red Cross Fund was also conducted under the presidency of the District Collector. The Honorary Divisional Organizer took an active part in the celebration of the National War Front Anniversary on 22nd May 1944 at Needamangalam, and addressed the public meeting arranged for the purpose under the presidency of the District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore. The Local Deputy Tahsildar, the Sub-Registrar and others were present. The Village Guards of Needamangalam junction gave a fine display of feats of strength before the audience. The Honorary speaker, Mr. K. Guruswami Doss, Mrs. Ramamirtham Ammal, Janab Muhammad, Meera Sahib and others addressed public meetings held in important places of this district. The War Ballads of Mr. K. Guruswami Doss and his party with accompaniments attracted huge crowds. The Taluk and Additional Propagandists visited in all 559 villages and inspected 211 Reading Circles during their tours.

TINNEVELLY.—Special propaganda and recruitment drive meetings were held at Pulianchu, Pottal Pudur, Sattankulam and Koilpatti on 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June, respectively. In all the above meetings Dewan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao, District Collector, presided.

The meetings were well attended. The president and the speakers reviewed the war situation and urged the people to help to prosecute the war till the enemy was completely beaten.

Janab Amir Sultan of Kayalpatnam arranged a public meeting on 22nd May 1944 at Kayalpatnam. Dewan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao, Collector, presided over the meeting. It was largely attended. A display of their skill in fencing by the guards of the Kayalpatnam and Udangudy groups was arranged. The National War Front Committees were working satisfactorily. The officers and staff of the National War Front carried on extensive tour throughout the district and made intensive propaganda in the month through meetings, distribution of pamphlets, etc. The District Lecturer, Mr. D. Deva Irakkam was on tour for 21 days and visited 33 villages. He addressed public meetings at all these places, distributed war literature among the villagers and inspected Reading Circles. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims was on tour for 20 days and visited 19 villages. The Lady Lecturer addressed meetings and conducted 10 Reading Circles. House-to-house propaganda was done by her in Srivaikuntam, Koilpatti and Krishnapuram villages. The newly appointed Additional Lady Lecturer, Miss Janakara Lakshman joined duty on the 22nd of May. She addressed the public meeting at Koilpatti and toured for 6 days conducting 3 Reading Circles.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The officers and staff of the National War Front carried on extensive tour during the month and made intensive propaganda work. The District Organizer visited the villages of Thiruvalarsolai, Thiruvanaikoil, Allathur, Tiruverambur, Madhavaperumalkoil, Mandurai and Mutharasanallur in connection with Security Scheme and propaganda work. The District Lecturer, Mr. N. Natarajan, was on tour for 14 days during the month under report, and visited 19 villages in Lalgudi, Perambalur and Turaiyur sub-taluk. He addressed public meetings at important places as Panamangalam, Uttathur, Thoraimangalam, Koneripalayam, Ranjankudi, Thiruppattur, Venkankudi, Virani, and Omandur, when the van visited those villages and exhibited war reels. Besides, he inspected 10 Reading Circles. Mr. K. S. Peter visited 11 villages and addressed 7 well-attended public meetings in the district. Miss Sivakamu, Lady Lecturer, was on tour for 20 days and visited Koothur, Thatchankurichi, Puthur, Nannimangalam, Edayathimangalam, Lalgudi, Thirumanur, Kariapakkam, Jayancondam, Kallathur, Udayarpalayam, Elayur, Marudur, Koothur and Ammankudi and did good propaganda work. She inspected 9 Reading Circles. Miss M. C. Kokilabai, Lady Lecturer, visited 16 villages in all during the month, addressed 10 public meetings and inspected 7 Reading Circles.

Mr. N. S. Ramanarasu, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Ariyalur, visited 9 villages in Udayarpalayam taluk and did useful propaganda work. Mr. K. Muthuramalingam, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Karur, visited Thonnilai and Kuppichipalayam villages and addressed public meetings. Mr. A. M. J. Dhanaswamy Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Trichinopoly, addressed 5 public meetings during the month. Messrs. M. S. R. Chandran, Gulam Murthuza, R. Raja Sholayar, S. Chellappa, M. Savarimuthu Pillai and K. N. Palamiswamy Gounder, voluntary speakers, addressed a large number of meetings in their respective jurisdictions. The District Ballad Master, Mr. O. V. Narayanaswamy, toured for 18 days in the month and visited 16 villages and sang war ballads in all public meetings besides instructing boys and girls in singing war ballads. Mr. S. Krishnamoorthy, Security Inspector, was on tour for 22 days and did good inspection work during the month. The Tahsildar of Karur held 18 propaganda meetings, the Tahsildar of Kulittalai, 12 and the Tahsildar of Manaparai, 16. Twelve propaganda meetings were held in Musiri taluk and 8 in Lalgudi taluk during the month. War propaganda meetings were held in several villages, in Ariyalur division. Mr. N. Subramaniam, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Karur, inspected 7 Reading Circles during the month under review. Mr. S. Nagasundaram Pillai, Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri, visited some of the Reading Circles in his division during his tour. The Officers of the Educational department did good and effective propaganda work during the month. The Officers of the Agricultural department addressed 42 propaganda meetings in rural areas. The staff of the Registration and Veterinary departments inspected the Reading Circles assigned to them during the month under report.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Sub-Collector, Vizianagram, held propaganda talks both at Vizianagram and in his camps. The anniversary of the National War Front was celebrated on 22nd May 1944 at Vizianagram when the Estate Collector, Vizianagram, collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 during the month under report for investment in National Savings Certificates. A sum of Rs. 1,675 realised through a benefit drama at Bhimlipatam was credited in the Bhimlipatam Sub-Treasury towards Red Cross Fund. A further sum of Rs. 397-4-6 realised on account of a variety entertainment held at Bhimlipatam was also credited to Red Cross Fund. The Revenue Officer, Vizagapatam, had informal talks with the villagers of Alamanda, Pendurti, Desapatrunipalem, Simhachalam, Vijayarampuram, Seethammadhara, Juttada, and Rajayyapeta and explained to them the war effort they have to make and other allied topics. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, convened a meeting of the ryots at Palakonda on 22nd May 1944 and the Agricultural demonstrator explained to the people the ways and means to eradicate the agricultural pests and to increase the production of foodcrops, tamarind and firewood. He also presided over a meeting held on 28th May 1944 at Bobbili in the Samasthanam High School in connection with the closing of the Refresher Class. The Deputy Tahsildar, Salur, held propaganda meetings at Poram, Challapeta, Jayati and Mamidipalli villages.

During the month, the first Quarterly Refresher Class for the Taluk Propagandists of Vizagapatam district was conducted at Bobbili in the S.M. School, from 25th to 28th May 1944, both days inclusive. Mr. M. Varadarajulu Naidu, Dewan of Bobbili Samasthanam, Mr. R. S. Ramachandran, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Bobbili, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Merchants' Association gave their hearty co-operation in the successful conduct of the Refresher Class. It was attended by all the National War Front paid staff except the Lady Lecturer, Chicacole, and the Second Lecturer, Vizagapatam, who were on leave. Eight Honorary Organizers, out of 10 Honorary Organizers, attended the class. The Honorary Divisional Organizers, Vizianagram, Bhimlipatam, Anakapalle and Chicacole, took a very active part in the daily proceedings of the Refresher class. The staff singer attended the Refresher class and sang war ballads.

The District Organizer toured for 6 days, attended the Security Conference at the sub-area. The District Lecturer toured for 25 days, conducted 19 meetings, and inspected 8 Reading Circles. His meetings at Makavarapalem was presided over by the Sub-Collector, Narasapatam. He visited the Labour camps at Sriharipuram (twice) and Vemulavalasa and big meetings were conducted. He also conducted a very big meeting at Tagarapuvalasa. The Lady Lecturer, Vizagapatam, toured for 10 days, visited 7 places, addressed 6 meetings and inspected one Reading Circle. She attended the Refresher class. The Lecturer for Muslims toured in this district during the second fortnight. The Additional Lecturer toured for 21 days, conducted 15 meetings, and inspected 16 Reading Circles. He spoke at the Refresher class. The Honorary Organizers of Anakapalle, Bhimlipatam, Palakonda, Bobbili, Chicacole, Pathapatnam, Narasapatam and Vizianagram, attended the Refresher Class. In the place of the Honourary Divisional Organizer for Vizagapatam and Bhimlipatam taluks, who resigned, Mr. M. K. R. Dikshitulu was appointed as Honorary Taluk Organizer for Bhimlipatam taluk. Mr. Dikshitulu joined as Honorary Taluk Organizer, Bimlipatam, on 23rd May 1944 and he attended the Refresher class. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Sompeta, toured for 8 days, visited 14 villages, addressed 5 meetings, inspected 4 Reading Circles and 3 poster sites. He visited 10 military families and enrolled 20 persons into National War Front. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Anakapalle, attended the Refresher class and spoke on "China". The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Narasapatam, toured for 18 days, addressed 12 meetings, inspected 6 Reading Circles and 9 poster sites. His meeting at Makarapalem was presided over by the Sub-Collector, Narasapatam. He made arrangements to feed daily 120 blind, lame and deserving poor people and the same was going on during the last month. Clothes were given freely to 20 ill-clad people. Slates and slate pencils were distributed freely to 40 Adi-Andhra pupils. He attended the Refresher class. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tekkali, toured for 5 days, visited 8 villages, conducted 5 meetings, and inspected 2 Reading Circles. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vizianagram, toured for 10 days, addressed 8 meetings and inspected 4 Reading Circles. His meeting at Pondur was presided over by the Sub-Collector, Vizianagaram, and the meeting at Vizianagaram on 22nd May 1944 was presided over by the Estate Collector. He attended the Refresher class at Bobbili.

Work of Taluk Propagandists.

	Tour days.	Village visited.	Reading circles.	Bullock shoes.	Night halts.
S. Kota	19	20	12	..	9
Salur	21	29	10	..	13
Cheepurupalle ..	16	22	15	..	3
Sompeta	21	26	5	..	10
Yellamanchili ..	20	16	13	..	2
Anakapalle	21	34	17	7	9
Chodavaram ..	21	29	26	10	9
Vizianagram ..	18	23	13	..	1
Parvatipur	22	23	28	4	9
Bobbili	21	34	17	..	9
Ichapur	19	29	11	..	11
Vizagapatam ..	22	21	11	15	15
Narasapatam ..	22	19	12	20	8
Bimlipatam ..	19	16	16	5	4
Chicacole	16	14	6	..	3
Tekkali	20	36	13	..	..
Pathapatnam ..	18	23	5	..	..
Gundom	13	15	5	50	8
Narasannapeta ..	12	6	3	..	8
Palakonda	13	13	4	..	..

The Ballad Singer toured for 15 days, visited 15 villages, addressed 14 meetings, inspected 8 Reading Circles and made 9 night halts.

(*Continued on page* 11.)

Education and Entertainment

MADRAS.—The following leaflets were distributed in the City: National Savings Literature and War Series Nos. 90 and 91, National War Front Leaflet No. 12, War in Pictures No. 34 and Popular Pamphlet Nos. 62 and 63 and Buy National Certificates and Act Together posters were displayed.

COIMBATORE.—Several posters, pamphlets, pictures, bulletins, etc., were distributed to various military centres and to others. Slides regarding the Rationing Scheme and recruitment and other war slides were exhibited in various theatres in Coimbatore and other taluks. They were very much appreciated by the public.

The District Organizer made special arrangements to entertain the troops attached to the Indian Railway Operator Company at Podanur on 15th and 28th May 1944 at the Railway Institute at Podanur. The District Organizer also made arrangement in connexion with staging of an Urdu drama by men attached to E. & M. Company camping at Alandurai on the 20th May 1944 at the Indian Soldiers' Canteen. These functions were largely attended by many officials and non-officials including several ladies. The District Organizer specially instructed the Security Inspector to arrange football and other matches between Military and Village Guards in connexion with the Liaison work. A football match was played between Military and Village Guards on the 21st May 1944.

CUDDAPAH.—The war pamphlets and the war literature received from time to time were distributed to the village officers and the Reading Circles by the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars and the people in villages and towns were reading them and explaining o the illiterate the contents of the literature and pamphlets.

Pictures, etc., were being exhibited in cinemas, Government offices and in public places.

WEST GODAVARI.—Magic lantern slides and war shorts were being exhibited in the local cinema halls at Bhimavaram and Palacole.

NELLORE.—Sri Vinayaka Cinema, Nellore, exhibited the following war shorts I.N.P. Nos. 33 to 36, "Think before you drink", "Spare the wheels" and "Save for the future."

TINNEVELLY.—War films were being exhibited in all the talkie houses in the district. Eighteen lectures with magic lantern slide demonstrations were given by the Health Officer of the Tinnevelly Municipal Council. The District Health Officer also arranged 20 talks and 28 lectures of which 11 were with exhibition of lantern slides.

With a view to ensure the best propaganda value of cinema slides, a small committee was formed with Mr. U. Sridhara Panikkar, Additional District Magistrate and Secretary, District War Committee, as Chairman and Khan Sahib A. K. Bijli Sahib Bahadur, District Organizer, National War Front, Tinnevelly, as Secretary and the proprietors of the three local cinema talkies, etc., with a few other non-officials as members. The committee advise as to the slogans, catchwords, etc., that may be screened through cinema slides.

Various publicity materials for intensification of Small Savings Scheme designed to appeal to each class of people were received from the National Savings Circle Officer and distributed to the Tahsildars. As usual, Victoay, Yuddha Sanjikai, Behind the headlines and Mediterranean Review, were also distributed. Books "Conditions of the Continent" and "African Victory" were received for distribution.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

The Propaganda Vans

MSC. 3438 '*Tunisia*' (Chingleput).—The van toured the district for five days only during May 1944. It visited Chingleput and Conjeeveram covering a total distance of about 150 miles.

MSC. 6946 '*Gadalcanar*' (North Arcot).—The van toured in the district for 19 days and visited 18 villages covering a distance of 309 miles. Seventeen film and magic-lantern shows were given as also radio recitals. The van was used for entertaining the public with recorded music in this month in connexion with the opening of the Victory House.

MSC. 6984 '*Orel*' (Nellore).—The van did not go on tour as it was under repairs.

MSC. 6985 '*Malta*' (Kistna).—The van toured for 22 days, covering a total distance of 276 miles in Bezwada and Bandar taluks. The van gave 19 shows on the whole in the places visited.

MSC. 7161 (Cuddapah).—The van was undergoing repairs at Madras. It could not be despatched earlier owing to delay in obtaining certain essential parts.

MSC. 7162 '*Teheran*' (South Kanara).—For 19 days, the van toured the district and visited 14 villages covering a distance of 394 miles. Fourteen radio recitals were given in the above villages.

MSC. 7537 (Nilgiris).—The van toured in the Gudalur taluk for three days visiting two villages.

The van toured in the Nilgiris for 17 days and visited 15 villages, 15 magic-lantern shows and 20 radio recitals were given in the villages visited by the van.

MSC. 7629 '*Naples*' (Guntur).—The van toured in the district for 19 days and exhibited war reels in 12 villages. It was taken to Ponnur for a festival and two shows were given which attracted thousands of people. The total distance covered by the van during the month is 178 miles.

MSC. 7638 (West Godavari).—The van went on tour for 15 days in the month and visited 13 villages covering a distance of 305 miles and gave 13 film shows to gatherings of men, women and children who numbered from a hundred to a thousand five hundred.

MSC. 7711 (Malabar).—Since a smaller van was felt to be more suitable for the district in view of the peculiar condition of roads, this van was re-called from Chittoor and after test at Madras left for Malabar on 15th May 1944 and reached Calicut on 18th May 1944. The van toured for 10 days visiting 28 villages covering a distance of 187 miles on the whole. It gave 13 film shows of 47 reels and four magic-lantern shows of 28 slides during the month.

MSC. 7468 '*Matapan*' (Salem).—The van after completion of repairs at Coimbatore was allotted to Salem district. For sixteen days the van toured the district and visited 13 villages covering a distance of 310 miles. Twelve films and four magic-lantern shows were given in the above villages. The van was utilized during the Refresher classes at Namakkal.

MSC. 7759 (Coimbatore).—This van which was previously touring in Malabar reached the Coimbatore district to which district it was allotted, by the end of the month and hence did not tour during the month.

MSC. 7704 (Anantapur).—The van toured for 21 days covering 317 miles. It visited 28 villages and gave six film shows and 12 magic-lantern shows. It was taken for the Indian Red-Cross celebrations at Tadpatri and for the car festival at Dharmavatam and Pennobalam.

MSC. 7760 (Kurnool).—The van toured in the district for 16 days visiting 28 villages and covering a distance of 264 miles. Eight film shows were given.

MSC. 7714 (East Godavari).—The propaganda van covered a distance of 170 miles during May 1944 for all the 26 days of its tour in the district. It toured in three taluks during the month and visited several villages.

MDM. 651 (Ramnad).—The van toured for 20 days visiting 14 villages. Eight film shows and radio recitals were given in the villages during the month. Gramaphone records were amplified before and after the cinema shows and in the intervals.

MDU. 28 '*Keren*' (Madura).—The van toured in the district for 12 days only during the month. It visited 14 villages. There were four film shows. The van was taken for the festival drive and rationing propaganda for two days.

MSC. 7536 (Madras City).—The propaganda van went round the city in all divisions doing propaganda work.

MSC. 6983 '*Alamein*' (Vizagapatam).—The van went out on tour for 20 days during the month visiting 19 villages covering a distance of 471 miles. Nineteen radio recitals were given in the above villages.

MSC. 7677 (Tanjore).—The van toured for 25 days and visited 22 villages during the month covering a distance of 401 miles. Nineteen film and 18 magic-lantern shows were given in the villages visited. The van was used during the Yagam festival at Koil Tirumalam. It was also very useful at Sabtha Sthanam festival at Tiruvadi where it attracted a very huge crowd.

MSC. 6104 (Military van).—This van allotted exclusively for troop shows in and around Madras continued to work as per the programme drawn up by the Military authorities.

MSC. 671 (Trichinopoly).—The van went on tour for 15 days during the month, visiting 14 villages. Twelve film and magic-lantern shows were given by the van. Radio recitals were also given in the villages visited by the van.

MSC. 7160 '*Casablanca*' (Tinnevelly).—The van toured for 22 days covering a distance of 561 miles. It visited 33 villages during the month; radio recitals were given to the public.

MSC. 7665 (Bellary).—The van went on tour for 24 days and visited 31 villages during the month. Film shows and magic-lantern shows were given in the villages, visited by the van. The van was usefully employed for intensive propaganda during the refresher course.

Films.—As usual the films from the Information Films of India, Bombay, were distributed to the vans as and when they were received. Supply of Telugu and Tamil war shorts at the end of every week to Madras regiment has been continued.

Propaganda materials.—Leaflets, magic-lantern slides and other propaganda materials were distributed to all the vans.

War Committees, Depots, etc.

BELLARY.—An Executive Committee meeting of the District War Committee was held in the Collector's Court Hall on the 24th May with Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Iyer, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary in the chair. The President read the report reviewing the activities of the District War Committee since 21st March, the date of the last meeting, and also a summary of the activities of the Divisional War Committees of Adoni and Hospet since that date. The work done by the District Branch of the Red Cross Society with the help of the Revenue officials in realizing a sum of Rs. 74,309 up to that date, was appreciated and recorded. The Divisional War Committee, Hospet, met on the 31st May with Mr. T. Ramamohan Rao, the President and the Revenue Divisional Officer in the chair and resolved to form some sub-committees with sincere and influential gentlemen at different centres for intensifying Recruitment Campaign. It also resolved to give an impetus to the Red Cross Sub-Committee for augmenting its Funds by making door to door collections.

Under the auspices of the Divisional War Committee, Adoni, a public meeting was held on the 28th May with Mr. P. S. Viswanatha Iyer, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary in the chair. The gathering was very large and speeches were delivered by the president and others about the present war situation, and the need for the public support to the war effort. Another meeting was held at Yemmiganur on the 29th May with Collector in the chair. The Executive Committee of the Divisional War Committee met on the 31st May with Mr. P. Fazlullah Khan, the president in the chair. It was agreed unanimously to make vigorous collections for the Red Cross by sale of games tickets, and to intensify the propaganda for recruitment by steady work in villages.

RAMNAD.—The Executive Committee of the District War Committee met on 13th May 1944.

TINNEVELLY.—The District War Committee, Tinnevelly met on 1st May 1944 in the Collector's bungalow under the presidency of the Collector when the progress made in the small savings scheme was reviewed and an appeal was made by the Collector and president to the District War Committee to continue effort to reach the target of rupees two lakhs fixed by the Committee for the Red Cross Fund. The monthly reports of the Propaganda, Finance, Waste Paper and Recruitment Sub-Committees were then read by the Chairman of the respective committees.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The working committee of the District War Committee and the Propaganda Sub-Committee met on 3rd May 1944 and transacted routine business.

Soldiers' Welfare Work

MADRAS.—During the month of May 1944, 195 cases were attended to compared with 150 cases during April 1944, by the District Inspectress, Dr. D. S. Rajalakshmi and Head Sevadharnis and Sevadharnis. The District Inspectress personally attended to 70 cases of grievances. As usual the District Inspectress, Head Sevadharnis and Sevadharnis were helping the families of soldiers and families of the prisoners of war to write letters and to send necessary things for their kith and kin on active service and in sending parcels to prisoners of war.

The District Inspectress helped to get educational concessions in 30 cases as compared to 24 cases in the previous month in respect of the children of the families of soldiers, prisoners of war and ex-servicemen. Fourteen cases of transfers, 7 cases of discharge and 6 cases of extension of leave were attended to in this month compared to 6 cases, 4 cases and 2 cases respectively of the month of April 1944. The District Inspectress, Head Sevadharnis and Sevadharnis attended to the distribution of ration cards to the families of soldiers. The District Inspectress attended to 30 cases of family allotments for the families of soldiers in active service, and 4 cases of families whose kith and kin are prisoners of war.

Medical help and legal help were rendered regularly to those who were in want of them, free of cost. Medical help was rendered to 7 cases and 3 families were given cash by the District Inspectress; free legal advice was given to 6 persons.

There were 8 meetings during the month of May 1944 in public places for the purpose of educating the families of soldiers and prisoners of war and one meeting of the Head Sevadharnis and Sevadharnis was held during the month.

BELLARY.—In addition to the interest taken by the District and the Soldiers' Boards established at the District and Taluk Headquarters respectively the welfare of the soldiers' families were enquired into by the Taluk Propagandists of National War Front who made necessary arrangements to help them through the Tahsildars of the Taluk Soldiers' Boards. Mr. K. Venugopal Naidu, Secretary of the District Soldiers' Board, contracted himself with several families in the mufasasl, touring in some of the taluks.

COIMBATORE.—There was a meeting of the District Soldiers' Board on 23rd May 1944 and important subjects were discussed.

KURNOOL.—The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, and the Taluk Soldiers' Committees were functioning satisfactorily. The Taluk Soldiers' Board, Nandyal, met on 14th May 1944 and resolved to arrange gatherings of families of soldiers at Panyam, B. Atmakur and Kowlur. Petitions received from the soldiers about the welfare of their families were attended to promptly, and all possible assistance was given to them.

MADURA.—The Tahsildar, Madura, organized a soldiers' family gathering at Pasumalai and the Tahsildar, Nilacotta, organized one in Alanganallur on 22nd May 1944. About 1,200 persons were fed. The expenditure was met from public donations. The Tahsildar, Melur, conducted one in Melur on 31st May 1944.

RAMNAD.—The Secretary of the Soliders' Board toured the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Sivaganga, disbursed family pensions granted from the Indian Benevolent Fund and visited the families of serving soldiers in the villages of Keela Vaniangudi, Sholapuram, Keelapungudi. He received petitions regarding educational concessions, non-receipt of money and letters and medical treatment, etc. He attended the Taluk Soldiers' Board meeting at Srivilliputur.

SALEM.—The Taluk Soldiers' Boards and the Taluk Welfare Committees are reported to be working satisfactorily.

Educational Concessions

Government have directed that the children, wives and dependent brothers and sisters of Indians who are enrolled under the Burma Army Act, whose terms of service include the liability to serve overseas in a theatre of war and who are residents of British India shall also be eligible for the educational concessions provided so far to similar dependents of persons serving in the Army.

Red Cross Collection

CUDDAPAH.—A sum of Rs. 54,534-9-3 has been collected so far towards the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund. Musical performances and dramas were organized in connexion with this fund. Musical performances were organized on 14th May 1944 at Proddatur and on 13th May 1944 at Cuddapah and on 15th May 1944 Fund. These performances were successful, the collections in each averaging Rs. 10,000.

EAST GODAVARI.—A grand fete and fun-fair was organized at Peddapuram on 3rd May 1944 in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Funds and it was opened by Mrs. F. L. Underwood (wife of the District Superintendent of Police). All types of model weapons of war were exhibited which attracted all the visitors.

MADURA.—The Tahsildar and Taluk Committee, Palni, together arranged two entertainments on 29th and 30th of May for the benefit of Red Cross Fund. Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional leader presided. The collection was estimated to be over Rs. 20,000.

	RS.	A.	P.
Melur division—			
Madura taluk	28,648	12	3
Melur taluk	9,210	8	4
Dindigul division—			
Dindigul taluk	28,407	0	0
Nilacotati	37,366	6	5
Palni taluk	21,262	10	6
Kodaikanal taluk	11,962	6	0
Usilampatti division—			
Per yakulam taluk	3,851	0	2
T.rumangalam taluk	10,844	7	1
Usilampatti taluk	16,736	4	8
Uthamapalayam	13,458	4	6
Grand total	1,81,747	11	11

NELLORE.—A music concert by Srimathi Anasuya and Sita was staged at the L.P. Hall, Nellore, on 2nd May 1944. A sum of Rs. 17,000 was collected towards Red Cross Fund.

(*Continued on page 20.*)

Recruitment Activities

Madras Provincial Recruitment Sub-Committee

The Presidency Recruitment figures for April 1944 were a bit less than those of March 1944.

The Madras Cadet Training School.—Out of 100 cadets who completed the fifth course of training at the school 81 were selected by the Provincial Selection Board for interview by the G.H.Q. Selection Board. These 81 cadets reassembled to undergo a "Refresher Course" from 23rd April 1944 to 2nd May 1944. During the period one cadet was admitted into the General Hospital for chickenpox. Eighty candidates proceeded to Bangalore for interview by No. 5, G.H.Q. Selection Board. One cadet was injured under test and will be re-tested at a later date. Out of the 79 cadets who completed the officers Selection Board interview, 17 were selected for commissions (8 for I.A.F., 7 for I.L.F. and 2 for Navy) and 5 recommended for a further course of training at the Madras Cadet Training School. Fifty-seven cadets failed.

The sixth course of training at the school commenced on the 6th May 1944. Eighty-five cadets have reported and started training.

The Madras Provincial Selection Board.—During the month of May 1944, this Board interviewed 53 candidates of whom 16 were recommended for interview by the G.H.Q. Selection Board and 22 for training at the M.C.T.S., Adyar.

BELLARY.—The staff of the National War Front collaborated with the officers of the Military Department and created facilities wherever possible to get suitable recruits. An opportunity was given to Captain E. B. Oldfield, the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bellary, to address the Taluk Propagandists during the Refresher Course Classes and to train them in Recruiting methods. In addition to the men recruited by Mr. G. Sangam Babu, Tahsildar of Rayadrug, Mr. F. Fazullah Khan, the Revenue Divisional Officer of Adoni, Tahsildar of Alur, recruited one each and the Deputy Tahsildar, Yemmiganur, two and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Adoni, one. Special impetus was given to the Recruiting work during the month, by arranging Recruitment weeks between the period from the 15th May to the 31st May.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 26th May 1944. Two-hundred and twenty-six persons were recruited from Chingleput district during the month under review for the various categories of the Army, according to the reports of the Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras, and the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vellore. The tour-programmes of the Recruiting Officers were communicated to Tahsildars with instructions that they should render necessary assistance to the Recruiting Officers.

CHITTOOR.—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer and Assistant Recruiting Officer toured in the district for recruiting candidates for the Army. The members of the National War Front, the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars did propaganda work during their tours. The recruitment sub-committee met on 17th May 1944 and interviewed two candidates for the emergency commission. Both were accepted and their applications were forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board, Madras.

COIMBATORE.—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and Assistant Recruiting Officer were assisted as usual by the subordinates of the Revenue Department.

CUDDAPAH.—The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars made efforts in securing recruits for the Military, Civil Pioneer Force and Ceylon Labour. Special recruitment weeks were organized in Badvel and Rajampet taluks. On 27th at Badvel at a well-attended war propaganda meeting the Collector presented the Recruiting Officer's Sanad to Dr. V. S. John of Kalsapad for his services in having secured 100 recruits in the year 1943.

GUNTUR.—One hundred and twenty-eight men were recruited to the army. Besides these, others were directly sent from the Training centre of the Hon. Lt. Sri P. V. K. Chowdary.

KISTNA.—Sixty-one recruits were enrolled for the army. Thirty-five recruits were enrolled for the Technical branches of the Defence Services. The attention of the subordinate officers was particularly concentrated upon recruitment of unskilled labourers for Ceylon. Out of the several labourers produced, 9 were found medically fit. Much work was turned out in this direction in the current month.

KURNOOL.—One hundred and thirty-six men were sent up from the district during April 1944. The Revenue officials supplied 21 recruits to the military authorities during May 1944. The District Selection Committee for War Technicians met on 9th May 1944. Both the candidates called for interview turned up, but as they were below the physical standards prescribed, they were rejected. One application for an Emergency Commission was disposed of during the month. The candidate was interviewed by the Recruitment Sub-Committee on 1st May 1944, and as he was found suitable his application was recommended to the Provincial Selection Board. Twenty-six men were sent up to the Civil Pioneer Force. Fifteen men were sent to the Ceylon Labour Force.

MADRAS.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met once during May 1944 and recommended eight candidates for the grant of King's Commission in His Excellency's Forces out of 11 candidates interviewed.

MADURA.—Regular Line: The Assistant Officer, Madura, writes, "Periyakulam has again risen this time by over 80 more than the previous month. This was largely due to recruitment work during the Veerapandi festival. Nilakottai and Tirumangalam show a steady rise, and Melur shows a real improvement: Figures talukwar, Madura 76, Melur 24, Nilakottai 88, Dindigul 78, Palni 30, Periyakulam 268, Tirumangalam 82, Kodaikanal 10—total 556. Technical side—Number interviewed 98, number sent to Trichinopoly 43, number enrolled by Trichinopoly 25.

MALABAR.—The District Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed two candidates for Emergency Commission of which one was recommended to the Provincial Board after medical examination. The Technical Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed twelve candidates for training as war technicians and selected ten candidates after medical examination. The number of Malayalees recruited in April 1944, 886.

NELLORE.—The number of persons recruited during the month for the various branches of Military service is 104.

RAMNAD.—Three hundred and fifty-three persons were recruited in the month against 386 in April. Two candidates were selected as War Technicians trainees out of three interviewed.

SALEM.—Intensive propaganda was carried on in this district for recruiting men to the armed forces. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and other Recruiting Officers visited the taluks in the district and the Revenue Officials rendered all possible assistance. The number of men recruited for the various armed forces in this district for the month of April 1944 is 342. Recruitment to Ceylon labour force was in progress and the Revenue Officials rendered all possible assistance.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The number of men recruited from this district during the month of May 1944 was 347. Twenty-seven men were recruited to the technical arms of the Defence Services during the month.

SOUTH KANARA.—The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Cannanore, the two Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers of Mangalore and Kasaragod and the officers of the National War Front toured the district during the month as usual. Special efforts were made throughout the district to accelerate recruitment of persons to the ranks of the Indian Navy, Indian Air Forces, Indian Land Forces as well, as for the commissioned ranks in the above forces. Tour programmes received from Recruiting Officers were given wide publicity.

TINNEVELLY.—Three candidates were interviewed for Emergency Commission by the Recruitment Sub-Committee on 26th May 1944, of whom one was recommended for Pre-Cadet Training, one was recommended for selection as Accountant-Officer, R.I.N.V.R. and the third was rejected. One candidate sent up for selection as Viceroy's Commissioned Officer by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, was selected by the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. The District Selection Committee of the National Service Labour Tribunal selected two candidates on 25th May 1944. The number of candidates selected by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, during April 1944 is 49. Seventy-eight men were sent by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, in May 1944 to the Madras Civil Pioneer Force of whom 63 were approved. The number of recruits sent to Army through the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, during the month is 398, and the progressive total from 1st November 1940 is 16,915.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Recruitment Committee met during the month and recommended candidates for Emergency Commission.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Fifty-two persons were recruited during May 1944 from the several taluks of the district.

Village Reading Circles

BELLARY.—The 190 reading circles situated in Kannada area and the 168 in the Telugu area received the weekly journal "Yuddha Sanchika" regularly in the language of the area to which they belonged. All of them were subjected to effective supervision not only by the staff of National War Front but also by the touring officers of the Revenue, Agricultural, Co-operation, Health and Educational Departments. The District Organizer inspected 12, the District Lecturer 15, the Additional Lecturer 9, the Kannada Lecturer 9 and the Taluk propagandists 82. The leaflets and the pamphlets in vernacular supplied during the month were found to be adequate.

KISTNA.—The officers of the National War Front, Revenue Department and Registration Department, visited some of the reading circles in their charge and found their work satisfactory.

MADURA.—Two thousand, one hundred and sixty-one people visited the Victory House at Dindigul during the month. Five persons were directed to E.A.R.O., Dindigul and one to A.T.R.O., Trichinopoly, 10 petitions from soldiers' families were forwarded to the Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Madras. About 2,000 people visited the Victory House at Periyakulam during the month.

RAMNAD.—The following statement gives the number of reading circles in the district and the number checked by the National War Front and other staff during the month:—

	Men's reading circles.	Women's reading circles.
Total number at the beginning of the month.	539	21
Number added during the month	Nil.	Nil.
Number visited by the District Organizer ..	2	2
Number visited by the Taluk Propagandists and other National War Front staff.	59	Nil.

SALEM.—The Victory Houses at Salem, Namakkal, Krishnagiri, Rasipur and Attur continue to serve as agencies for propagating news about war to certain sections of people at least.

Many reading circles were inspected by the staff of the National War Front, Revenue officials and other Government servants during the month. The reading circles were getting supply of "Yudha Sanjikai" and other propaganda materials regularly.

TANJORE.—There are 857 reading circles, 27 women's reading circles and 19 National War Front Committees, in this district. ——— men's reading circles by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Negapatam and three ladies' reading circles by the Lady Lecturers were newly organized during the month. With the exception of a few reading circles which were not up to the mark others were in the proper working order. As usual, the Revenue Officials, other departmental officials and the staff of the National War Front, were inspecting and supervising the working of the reading circles, during their tours. The Victory Reading Room at Tanjore, continued to be popular, and a number of people are making use of the War literature with keen interest. There were two Victory Houses one at Tanjore and the other at Pattukottai. They continued to attract a good gathering and were working satisfactorily. An attender for the Victory House at Pattukottai has been appointed. On 1st May 1944, Sir P. T. Rajan, the Regional Leader for the Tamil districts visited the Victory House at Tanjore and was pleased with the several arrangements made therein in connexion with the gardening, bee-keeping, poultry farming, etc. The District Collector of Tanjore, Rao Sahib Rajaiah D. Paul, the Additional District Magistrate of Tanjore and other leading officials and non-officials were also present.

TINNEVELLY.—The reading circles were working satisfactorily. A large number of them were inspected by the officials of the National War Front and the Revenue, Education, Co-operative, Registration and other departmental officers. The reading circles were getting their regular supply of posters, "Yudda Sanjikai" and other propaganda materials. The supply of daily newspapers to some of the reading circles which were reported to be functioning well has been recommended to the Director of War Publicity.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Many of the reading circles were inspected during the month by the staff of the National War Front and the officials of the Agricultural, Registration, Veterinary and Educational departments. Any defect reported in the working of the circles inspected was immediately rectified, and every step was taken for the successful working of the reading circles.

VIZAGAPATAM.—There were 1,123 reading circles in the district. The taluk propagandists visited 232, the lecturers 25, the ballad singer 8 and the honorary organizers 16.

COIMBATORE.—The staff of the National War Front and officers of other departments inspected the reading circles during their tours and pointed out the defects. New reading circles for women were formed in this month by the lady lecturers. The District Organizer checked 4 reading circles in this month and the defects noticed by him and others were brought to the notice of the concerned revenue officials, and necessary steps were taken to rectify the defects. On the whole, the reading circles were working satisfactorily. War Reviews, pictures and posters were distributed to them regularly.

The Victory House was visited by many citizens and students. It continued to be active in giving correct information regarding war situation, etc. The reading circle attached to the Victory House received War Reviews, Yuddasanchikas, The Viduthalai, The Illustrated Weekly of India, etc., regularly.

Village Security Scheme

SOUTH ARCOT.—The Security Inspector toured for 23 days and visited 28 villages. The Director of War Publicity inspected the village guards at several centres during his tour in this district and the village guards at four centres gave special displays of their activities before him.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Security Inspector toured for 22 days, inspected 10 village guard centres, and formed 8 new centres. The scheme worked well.

COIMBATORE.—The scheme was working in 37 villages out of 40 villages, in Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. Out of the remaining 3 villages the selection of village guards in one village was completed. The training was given regularly in 34 villages and in two villages there was no training as the Instructors were away on leave. Actual feeding was introduced in 24 villages in this month. The main feature of the month under this head was the liaison work. Nine out of 10 instructors were given identity cards. The village guards of Kunimathur and 50 villagers visited the 3rd Madras Regimental Centre on 21st May 1944 along with the Security Inspector and Instructor. They played a foot-ball match also with the sepoys of the 3rd Madras Regiment on that day. The village guards were entertained at tea and were shown round the camp. Mr. T. N. Palanisamy, Security Inspector also addressed a meeting of sepoys on the aims and objects of the Village Security Scheme. The District Organizer made several surprise visits to check the work of the Instructors.

KISTNA.—The Security Inspector toured for 27 days, inspected 10 centres and visited 15 villages. Training was given to the village guards in all the centres. On the 29th of this month, the village guards of Pedapatnam of Bhotaigudem centre found a country craft lying on the shore and reported the matter to the Police who after investigation recovered a part of a diving mask from a villager.

SALEM.—A Security Supervisor was posted for the district and he opened his office on 3rd June 1944.

TANJORE.—The Village Security Scheme was introduced in 40 important places of this district but it was working properly in 39 villages only. The Security Inspectors and the Inspector engaged the vilage guards in physical activities and games. The village guards at the coastal villages were always co-operating with the Police and coastal guards in preventing smuggling. The village guards of Needamangalam gave a fine display in the presence of the District Organizer, National War Front. The Security Inspector toured for 20 days, inspected 12 villages and visited 4 villages. The Security Supervisor, Cuddalore, inspected 4 villages in this district.

TINNEVELLY.—The Village Security Scheme was working in all the 40 villages. The Security Inspector and the Security Superviser inspected and visited a number of villages and inspected the work of 5 instructors.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The District Organizer attended the Security Conference and interviewed the Collector regarding the issue of identification cards to the village guards. The Security Inspector toured for 22 days, visited 12 security villages. He attended the Security Conference.

The village guards of Chinanagamayyappalam and Yerada acted promptly when there were incidents in their villages.

Government Departments and the War Effort

The Agriculturists Department

Finance.—The following contributions were made:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Defence Savings Provident Fund	959	0	0
Defence Savings Certificates	256	0	0
Defence Savings Stamps	184	8	0
His Excellency the Governor's War Fund	33	2	0
Hundi collections	17	15	7
Defence Savings Bank	13	0	0
National Saving Certificate	20	0	0

Besides the above, collections were made by the staff of this department towards war bonds, National Savings Certificates and Red Cross Fund as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Red Cross Fund	420	0	0
War Bonds	6,200	0	0
National Saving Certificates	200	0	0

Propaganda.—The touring staff, as usual, convened meetings of ryots during their tours and carried on intensive propaganda to support the cause of the Allies with men, money and material. Propaganda was also carried on for "Grow More Food Campaign" and "Grow More Vegetable Campaign" as an aid to National war effort. The ryots were induced to bring in more and more lands under the plough and to grow more food crops. The several concessions granted by Government in the matter of conversion of waste lands into wet lands in the grant of interest-free loans, in the free issue of seeds and manures were brought home to them. Large quantities of seeds of improved varieties of crops and vegetables and manures like oil cake were distributed during the month.

Recruitment.—Five recruits were sent up from Cuddapah district for enrolment in the Army.

The Co-operative Department

War Propaganda.—The Deputy Registrars and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies availed of every opportunity during their tours in the villages to propagate the prniciples for which the war is being fought and impressed on the rural population the utmost importance in the present juncture, of furthering the war effort. Village reading circles were also visited by them, where in the course of informal talks they gave correct news to the people assembled.

Grow More Food.—The "Grow More Food" propaganda was continued throughout the province with unrelenting vigour. Distribution of manures like oil-cakes, chemical manures and compost manure has commenced in several co-operative marketing societies and is proceeding apace. Village credit societies and Agricultural Improvements Societies are co-operating in the distribution. The South Kanara Agriculturists Co-operative Wholesale Society alone distributed Rs. 10,775 worth of groundnut-cake manure, while the South Kanara Central Wholesale Stores, Limited, distributed 121 bags of cotton seeds as cattle food. There is a keen appreciation by ryots in the Malabar district of the need to grow more vegetables and tapioca. The co-operative societies in the district are helping the ryots to do so by the issue of cultivation loans and by inducing their members to reclaim their waste lands for cultivation purposes. At the instance of the Deputy Registrar, Tinnevelly, the Collector of the district has assigned 145 acres of poramboke lands in Vilathikulam village of Koilpatti taluk to 79 individuals free of charge. The Vilathikulam Co-operative Society has been instructed to help the grantees with loans and see that they make good use of the assignment. Three field labourer's co-operative societies in the Tanjore district whose members are from the scheduled classes have applied for state loans to enable them to cultivate the waste lands granted to them on temporary lease terms by the Collector of Tanjore.

The Bobbili Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Society in the Vizagapatam district has disbursed Rs. 12,545 for the reclamation and cultivation of 293 acres of land. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society has so far supplied to its members 6,573 bags of manure which is estimated to be sufficient for the production of 40,000 bags of potatoes. The other societies have so far supplied to ryots manure worth over Rs. 2·30 laks.

Distribution of food stuffs.—Co-operative stores societies have increased the scope of their usefulness to the public and have come to be recognized as reliable supplies of goods to the hardpressed consumer in all parts of the Province. In deficit areas like the ceded districts the co-operative wholesale stores societies are the sole importers of all quotas of rice, millets, etc. In other areas where there is no surplus in production both the wholesale and primary co-operative stores are of assistance to collectors in the working of the procurement schemes. During the month rationing of rice was extended to municipal areas even in surplus districts. Wherever rationing is in force, co-operative stores societies are in charge of a considerable part of the wholesale and retail distribution alike. An acute situation arose in Bezwada following the fixation of the maximum prices of rice by the Collector of Kistna. Stocks of paddy went underground and even the rice mills temporarily stopped work. At this stage the Sub-Collector, Bezwada, commandeered 4,203 bags and placed the stock at the disposal of the District Central Stores and the Kistna Stores giving them 1,403 bags and 2,800 bags respectively. The former was for wholesale distribution and the latter for immediate retail sale. This action has had the effect of considerably easing the situation. In Guntur too, the announcement of ceiling prices of rice led to a similar situation. There also the Collector of the district, with the active assistance of the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, and the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores bought paddy from the villages, arranged for the milling of the paddy so procured and released the rice for sale through co-operative stores societies regularly to consumers at a rupee worth of rice per head at a time. Special arrangements were made to serve the peoples in busy professions like Government servants vakils, etc., by restricting sales on Sundays to them. Noticing that the situation was thus kept under control continuously for more than a fortnight, the merchants brought back their stocks to the open market and commenced sales at controlled prices. This has to a certain extent relieved the pressure on the stores societies, which are availing themselves of the opportunity to build up fresh stocks to meet similar eventualities in future, prior to the introduction of statutory rationing. The Guntur Co-operative Wholesale Stores sold fuel also to the extent of Rs. 17,025.

The National Savings Scheme.—Investments made by co-operative banks and societies and by the officers of the Co-operative department in National Savings Certificates, and in various other forms of Defence Savings up to 30th April 1944 amounted to Rs. 1,19,89,856.

War orders.—The execution of war orders by co-operative societies related mainly to textile goods. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, is in charge of the arrangements. The Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited, supplied 3,660 tins of ghee to the Military during April 1944. The Chingleput District Co-operative Wholesale Stores is supplying provisions to labourers employed in military constructions by opening depots near about the construction spots.

General.—Arrangements were made in the South Arcot district for the conduct of an Industrial and Agricultural exhibition which has since been opened by the Collector of the district on 1st June 1944. In the exhibition to be organized at Rajahmundry during the Godavari Pushkaram festival, the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, have made arrangements to exhibit and sell textile goods. The Godavari Central Stores is also making arrangements to satisfy the needs of the pilgrims attending the festival. Co-operative societies in the South Arcot district have so far contributed Rs. 600 to the Red Cross Fund. The members of the Melakulikudi Kallar Co-operative Society under liquidation in the Madura district have donated at the time of the final winding up of the affairs of the society, its surplus funds of Rs. 480 to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. The Special Deputy Registrar in the Co-operative department who is investigating the question of milk supplies to the city of Madras attended a meeting of the Madras Hotels' Association and discussed with the proprietors of restaurants, the steps to be taken to ensure adequate and regular supplies of the milk needed by them.

Women and Co-operation

No movement in the modern world can progress or prosper unless it assigns to women their rightful place in direction and control as much as in enrolment and participation. In European countries co-operation among women has developed to such an extent that not only do they have women's co-operative guilds in boroughs and counties, federated into a national guild at the central headquarters, but they are having an "International Women's Co-operative Guild" with its offices in London. To us in India, a knowledge of the achievements of such organizations in the West, serves as a pointer and for taking them as models to be followed.

Punjab and Madras.—We have not gone very far yet. There are several reasons why we have not. But our record is not altogether barren. Women's co-operatives

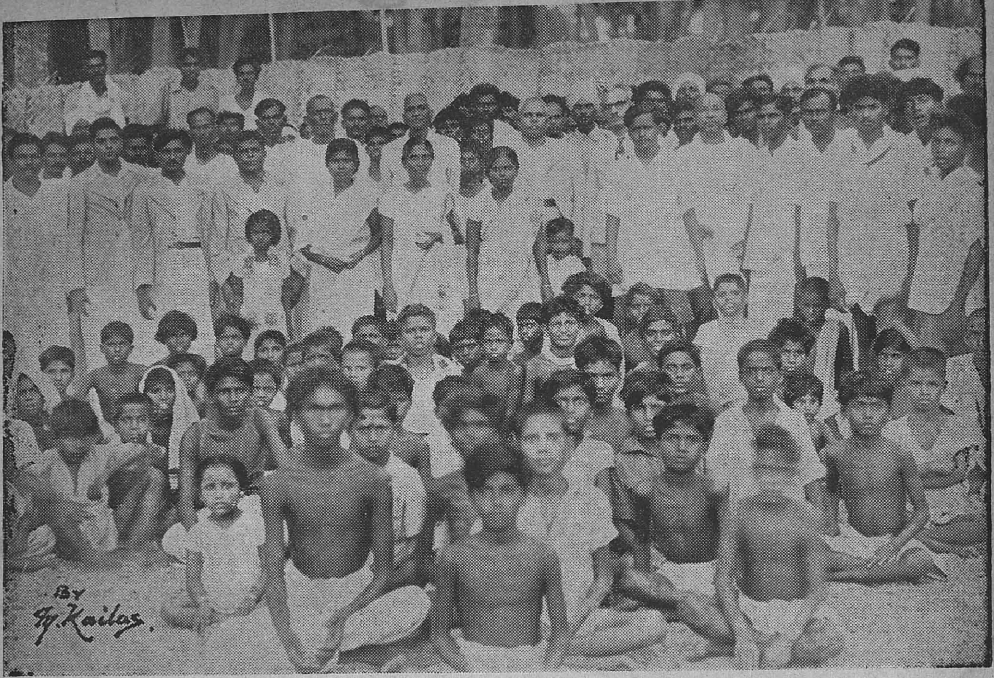


Photo. taken on the occasion of the Soldiers family gathering organized by the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai on 22nd May 1944 at Alanganallur. The Secretary. Soldiers' Board, Tahsildar, Nilakkottai, Revenue Inspectors of Alanganallur and Palamedu, Regional Lecturers, Inspectress of Sevadharnis, two sevadharnis, Head clerk of the Taluk Office, Local Dispensary Doctors and Taluk Propagandist and a few of the Committee members are seen in the picture.

in the Punjab have done well. In our own province membership of women in rural and urban co-operative societies is a very common feature. But it is only in one or two rare cases that they have been on the committee of the societies. Societies were in the past organized exclusively for women only on the basis of thrift. But in the Punjab as well as in Madras, it soon became evident that such societies do not function effectively on the basis of thrift alone, however much the ideal of thrift is appealing. Gradually therefore women's societies extended their activities from thrift and credit, to cottage industries in Madras, and to the provision of educational and recreative facilities in the Punjab. In the Punjab the efforts of the Government of the Province to popularize co-operation among women date back to 1925. Since then they have gradually strengthened the special staff of women attached to the co-operative department as inspectresses and sub-inspectresses and virtually provided the Registrar with an ideal agency to push through the work among women. Thanks to the efforts of these women officers, and to the zeal and enthusiasm exhibited by a number of cultured ladies in district centres, there were as many as 235 women's co-operatives in the Punjab in 1937 with 5,026 members and Rs. 2,79,384 as working capital. We have it on the authority of a retired inspectress of co-operative societies in that province that the difficulties which faced the movement in the earlier years have practically disappeared and that co-operative societies have endeared themselves to thinking men and women.

It is now the turn of Madras to take a leap forward in this direction. The Government of Madras have appointed a woman special officer to organize and supervise co-operative societies among women in the city of Madras. This officer is the first woman to be recruited to the ranks of the department as a wholetime paid officer. She has the unique advantage of being guided in her work by a committee of prominent ladies in the City of Madras. Already the deliberations of this committee have given an impetus to the development of cottage industries among women in the City of Madras. There are societies now in the city which give employment to their women members in tailoring, embroidery, knitting, cooking, pickle-making, leaf plate making and envelope-making. Malabar and Mangalore are other places where similar work is done on a considerable scale. A good deal of persistent propaganda and a number of separate women officers are required not only to pull up and revive women's co-operative societies in other places in the province where they exist, but also to organize and develop new societies where conditions are favourable. But obviously that will be in the next stage of development and we will have to confine ourselves, for the present, to intensifying the work in centres where there is already evident scope. The department will see to it that this is done.

Let us pass on to the possibilities for the future. There is vast scope for the expansion of co-operation among women. But placed as we are, with more than 90 per cent of the women illiterate in the countryside we cannot make miraculous progress. Firstly, most of our women are conservative. They are not accustomed to transacting business on any very large scale except with the assistance of their husbands, sons, or other male relatives. They find it difficult to persuade themselves to come forward and associate in public enterprises. Fortunately, however, there is a noticeable change in their attitude and educated ladies are nowadays coming in increasing numbers to undertake social work and set an example to their sisters. But where women actually do business on their own account, be it the taking of a loan from a banking institution, or in producing goods for sale, or in growing vegetables and in marketing them, or in the production and supply of milk and milk products like ghee, or in the rearing of poultry and sale of eggs or in the purchase of household requirements, there is no reason why they should not take to the co-operative method! Conditions in our province are such that we do not require separate credit societies or separate consumers' co-operative stores societies for women. They transact business with such societies either as members or as wives of members. Only they have not so far evinced any interest in the administration of these societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has already appealed to them to serve on the committees of stores and in some cases to act as their presidents or secretaries, in the course of his address to the conference of co-operative stores held at Madras in June 1943.

Apart from the contribution which women have to make to the development of composite societies in the manner indicated above, there are potentialities for their organizing themselves exclusively for the attainment of a thousand other objectives which can be said to be of particular interest to women alone. What do you think of women engaged in mat-weaving? Why should they not come together in a producers' sale society with a view to improve their business and secure better marketing facilities? Again, who does the work of rearing cows and buffaloes and vending milk, curd, and ghee in most of our smaller towns? Are not most of them women? Surely they can have their own co-operative societies.

Photo taken on the occasion of the Red Cross Week at Nilakottai, Madura District.

In Malabar, Ramnad, and Tanjore districts, there are Muslim women engaged in spinning coir yarn and making coir rope. Some of them have already joined co-operative societies organized for their benefit. Women of the scheduled castes are adepts in basket-making, making of winnows and bamboo thatties, though in these operations they have necessarily to be assisted by their men in sizing the raw materials and in procuring them. Above all women can also save money. Women have a peculiar aptitude for thrift. In the Punjab about ten young women have been able to take advanced courses of study in the teaching and medical line with the help of their savings in co-operative societies. Several village women have borne the marriage expenses of their sons or daughters with money saved in their societies. Some others have built houses or purchased plots of lands. Some women have even saved their husbands from embarassing situations by paying up from their savings money which the husband had to pay, but did not know where to get.

Work of the kind outlined above requires team spirit and sustained effort by a group of selfless and enlightened ladies in every taluk and in every town. The movement can expand and make still greater progress if wives of officials, lawyers, doctors, and businessmen in each locality can join and take interest in its development. They should doubtless be assisted by wholetime women officers in the service of Government. When women's co-operation takes root in the soil and its foundations are well and firmly laid, we can boldly say that the pace of amelioration of women has been quickened by this socio-economic movement, as probably no other movement can.

—Extracts from a radio talk arranged by the Co-operative Department.

The Educational Department

During the month under report a sum of Rs. 20 was collected from the members of the staff of the Director of Public Instruction's office and out of this sum two National Savings Certificates were purchased.

The following posters and pamphlets were distributed among the educational institutions of this Presidency:—

War in Pictures (Tamil and Telugu—Nos. 34 and 35), Oxford Pamphlets on Home affairs, (*a*) How Britain is governed, (*b*) The Newspaper, (*c*) The transition from war to peace, Look—Read and Judge, Your son's career —with India's Navy, How to become an Army Officer, Life in an Indian Air Force—Training Centre, Memo. to clerks—I.A.O.C., I.E.M.E.—Clerks and storemen, Indian Signal Corps, Seventeen thousand bodies make a heap, Lift up your hearts, Indian Army Medical Corps, Neptune No. 19, The Battle of Britain, The Atlantic meeting, Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, The Illustrated London News, Be wise—Learn a trade, Posters—Free Technical Training scheme, Pictures are better than words, The Navy needs men—Join India's Navy in English and other languages; He is a perfect little gentleman—The swine.

Fifteen applications from the subordinates of this department for posts in the Defence Services were received and forwarded with the Director of Public Instruction's recommendations. Of these, 2 were for Emergency Commissions. In addition, 3 applications from students (present) of Government Colleges for Emergency Commissions were received and forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board.

The Government Museum

The Museum Theatre has been reserved free of rent and other charges for gramaphone recitals for troops of the United Nations by the All-India Gramophone Society (Madras Branch) on every Wednesday from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. from 31st May to the 29th November 1944. The Society held their first performance on 31st May 1944.

The Connemara Public Library

The different pamphlets, maps and pictures that are being received at this Library are being regularly placed on the readers' tables for the use of the public, the latest items received being (1) Front Line, 1940–41 (the official story of the Civil Defence of Britain), (2) Neptune for the use of Merchant Seamen, (3) Air Sea Rescue, (4) War in Pictures, (5) 'India's part in the Fourth Year of War' issued by the War Department, and (6) Publications of the United States Office of War Information, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Medical Department

A. Recruitment

I. *I.M.S.* (*Emergency Commissions*).—A meeting of the Madras Provincial (I.M.S.) Recruitment Committee was held during the month to interview candidates for appointment to the various categories of service in the Emergency Cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

II. *I.A.M.C.*—There was also a meeting of the Madras Provincial (I.A.M.C.) Recruitment Committee during the month to interview candidates who have applied for Emergency Commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps. The Propaganda Campaign Unit continued to function in this Province during the month of May

1944 with a view to obtain as many recruits as possible for Emergency Commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps.

Recruitment of Women Medical Licentiates for service in the Army was stopped, under instructions received from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

III. *Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary).*—During the month of May 1944, Nurses were recruited to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary), as usual. Some final year pupil nurses have also volunteered for joining Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary), immediately on passing the final qualifying examination.

IV. *Auxiliary Nursing Service.*—Auxiliary Nursing Service Trainees who completed their preliminary course at the Government General Hospital, Madras, and General Hospital, Ernakulam, have been deputed for further training at Kirkee. Fresh batches of new recruits have been posted for training in their place. Arrangements are being made to carry on the Auxiliary Nursing Service recruitment propaganda among the women students of non-medical colleges and schools.

A.R.P. Medical Organization in the Madras Fortress Area—Training.—All the First-Aiders belonging to the First-aid Parties and First-Aid Posts are given training in stretcher drill by First-Aid Instructors and in surgical dressings at the Government General, Stanley and Royapettah Hospitals and in Corporation dispensaries. Refresher courses in first-aid were conducted periodically for the benefit of the first-aiders and women first-aiders were given vocational training in knitting, sewing and crotchet.

General.—Medical examination of the A.R.P. personnel as well as new employees in A.R.P. services is being conducted as usual. Periodical examination of the A.R.P. messes regarding the sanitary condition, etc., and medical examination of all cooks and services were made by the Staff Officers, Medical.

The formation of the new Mobile First-Aid Units is being arranged.

Vocational training among women first-aiders is going on satisfactorily.

The Police Department

A sum of Rs. 77–2–10 was donated by the Madras City Police Officers towards War Fund and 38 Police constables of the Madras City Police donated their blood to the Blood Bank in May 1944.

The Public Health Department

The personnel of the department delivered lectures with or without lantern demonstration on war aims and war effort and were engaged in collecting funds for Red Cross and Ambulance by sale of tickets. They advised people to assist in the recruitment to war service, and help the war effort with men and money.

The Registration Department

The Sub-Registrars in charge of Reading Circles and gramasangams explained to the public the success of the Allied Nations in the various theatres of war and impressed upon them the necessity for intensifying war efforts to ensure early and complete victory over the enemies by contributing liberally towards war funds and enrolling young men in His Majesty's Land, Naval and Air Forces. They also exhorted the people to grow more food and practise thrift.

Registering officers who were appointed as "Canvassers" carried on active propaganda in furtherance of the National Savings Movement and persuaded the people to purchase National Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds, etc. Many of them took active part in the Red Cross Campaign for collecting funds. In the district of Tinnevelly the Sub-Registrar of Ambasamudram as Joint Secretary of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Association collected from the public a sum of rupees 10,652–13–3. Further a sum of Rs. 1,189–12–0 was also collected in that district towards His Excellency the Governor's Amenities for Troops Fund and Rs. 13 towards war fund.

Out of 21 applications received from the officers and clerks of this department for appointment to the various defence services, ten were selected.

The contributions made by the Registration staff towards the following funds are:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Defence Savings Provident Fund	1,119	0	0
Defence Savings Bank Account	648	8	0
National Savings Certificates	50	0	0

The officers of this department alized the following amounts by voluntary contributions from the public towards:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Defence Savings Certificates	54,310	0	0
Defence Savings Bonds	13,843	8	0
Defence Savings Bank Account	10,548	0	0

The Veterinary Department

During the month, a sum of Rs. 2 was donated by the members of the department and another sum of Rs. 107–3–9 was collected from hundi boxes kept at the Veterinary Institutions and remitted towards His Excellency the Madras Governor's War Fund. Defence Savings Certificates and Stamps to the value of Rs. 42–8–0 were purchased by the staff. A sum of Rs. 775 was contributed by the staff of the department towards Defence Savings Provident Fund and another sum of Rs. 10 for the Red Cross Fund. A sum of Rs. 5 was also contributed towards Defence Savings Bank account.

Propaganda on the usual lines for intensifying the war effort was carried on by the touring and stationary officers of the department.

The Industrial Department

Government Industrial School, Bellary.—There are 10 trainees on rolls. One trainee has since been sent to Bezwada for undergoing the Trade Test fixed for 1st June 1944.

Government Industrial School, Madura.—The school gave intensive training in various trades to about 251 technicians during the month. Twenty-six trainees were despatched to Army Units. The night shift worked as usual. Major C. F. A. Barusdale, I.E.M.E., Technical Visiting Officer, visited this centre on 13th May 1944.

Government School of Technology.—The training of War Technicians continued to progress satisfactorily during the month and at present there are 209 technicians in the school undergoing training in the various trades.

Silk Filatures and sericultural Activities

Kollegal Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The production of silk yarn of parachute quality was continued during May 1944. The following are the production figures:—

		LB.	OZ.
24-28 Parachute quality—A		2,393	31
Do.	B	714	15
Do.	Rewound	17	2
	Total ..	3,125	48

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—During the month, this filature continued to produce raw silk for the manufacture of parachutes and their components for use by H.M.G. in the United Kingdom. One hundred and ninty-two basins were in commission up to 26th May and from 27th, 258 basins were active. 3,674 lb. of silk and 2,200 lb. of silk waste were produced. 2,000 lb. of silk were delivered to the Examiner-in-charge, Ordnance Inspection, Mysore, towards the contract with the Supply Department.

Sericultural Section.—More than ten and half lakhs of disease-free layings were produced and distributed by the Sericultural section to the rearers in the Kollegal taluk for the production of best crossbreed cocoons for supplying to the two Government Silk Filatures in Kollegal for production of silk for manufacture of parachutes. A quantity of nearly 8,000 disease-free layings of high grade foreign races were produced and supplied to the Government Silk Farms and selected rearers. More than 75,000 lb. of cross breed cocoons were supplied to the Government Filatures during the first fortnight. Experiments to improve the quality of silkworm guts used in Civil and Military Hospitals for surgical purposes were continued.

War Supplies Section.—The following items of Stores were manufactured and supplied up to 15th May 1944:—

1. Auger handles	66 dozen
2. Hammer handles No. 5	24 Nos.
3. Do. No. 6	245 „
4. Do. No. 7	191 „
5. Apparatus Camouflage Nets Sun-hemp 24' × 24'.	240 „
6. Pick axe helves 6½ lb.	521 „
7. Kinives, table	710
8. „ Large M. K. II	204
9. Pith hats	2,264
10. Coir rope 1"	17,040 fathomes

Total value of the above stores is Rs. 7,303.

Fisheries Section.—A sum of Rs. 84–8–0 towards Defence Savings Provident Fund and Rs. 141–6–2 towards Governor's War Fund were collected by the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Fresh Water Research) and the Inspector of Fisheries, Vizagapatam. As usual, the war propaganda work is being carried on.

(*continued on page* 19)

Grow More Food

Irrigation Schemes

In pursuance of the "Grow More Food" Campaign, the Government have accorded sanction to the immediate execution of the following two inter-dependent schemes at the estimated cost shown against each:—

Scheme.	*Estimated cost.*
1. Excavating a straight cut from the existing flap outlet across Aduppampallam drain to the Cauvery for the drainage of Aduppampallam lands in Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district.	Rs. 7,350 (Seven thousand three hundred and fifty).
2. Providing direct source of supply from the Cauvery to Pillaivoikal No. 2 in Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district.	Rs. 9,580 (Nine thousand five hundred and eighty).

Pillai Voikal Irrigation Scheme

In pursuance of the "Grow More Food" Campaign, the Government have accorded sanction to the immediate execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 72,450 including direct and indirect charges, of the scheme for extension of irrigation under Pillai Voikal No. 3 in Vallamperambur, Nagathi and Ambadumelagaram villages in Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district.

Water Rate Concessions

With a view to promote the development of irrigation under the Polavaram Island Project in the East Godavari district the Government sanctioned the levy of water-cess during fasli 1347 at the following concessional rates for the regular irrigation of lands under the project and continued the sanction from year to year up to and inclusive of fasli 1352:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For a single wet crop per acre	5	12	0
For a single dry crop per acre	2	14	0
For a dufassal crop per acre	8	10	0
For a second and third wet crop per acre	2	14	0

They have now directed that water-cess at the above concessional rates be levied in fasli 1353 also.

RAMNAD.—The District Food Council met on 29th May 1944 and discussed a number of subjects.

TANJORE.—Propaganda to intensify the scheme of growing more food crops and fuel trees was continued by the National War Front staff and by the officials. The Citizens Food Committees were formed in many important places and towns of this district. The scheme under the hand pounded rice at Thopputhural continued to be work satisfactorily. So far, about 350 tons of rice sold to the Grain Purchase Officer, Tanjore.

PRICE CONTROL

The Madras Cloth Dealers' Control Order

With a view to regulating the trade of dealers in cloth the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, was enacted. As the Act was not effective for the purpose of controlling dealers in cloth the Government have had to issue a separate order under the Defence of India Rules, viz., The Madras Cloth Dealers' Control Order, 1943, in order to provide for adequate control over dealers in cloth. They have now repealed the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act and promulgated an amplified Control Order, viz., The Madras Cloth Dealers' Control Order, 1944. The new order provides for the levy of licence fees and continues the exemption from licence fees granted under the Act in favour of persons dealing exclusively in cloth woven on handlooms.

Under the new Order the licensing work will be entrusted to the Textile Control Department.

The new order will not apply to wearing apparel, but will apply to all kinds of cloth, irrespective of the material out of which the cloth has been made.

Apart from licensing, detailed control, such as the enforcement of the maintenance of accounts and the submission of returns, will be introduced for the present only in respect of cotton cloth.

The revised order provides for the issue of separate licences to wholesale and retail dealers. A dealer who conducts business both wholesale and retail should obtain separate licences.

The New Order provides for the levy of licence fees at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum for the hawkers, Rs. 5 per annum for retail dealers and Rs. 10 per annum for wholesale dealers.

With effect from the date of the new order no person can commence any new business as a dealer in cloth unless he has previously obtained a licence as required by the order. Persons who are already conducting business in cloth on that date, should send their applications for licences within three weeks of that date. Persons who have so applied may continue to do their business pending the orders of the licensing authority on their applications. The applications should be sent to the Textile Control Officer of the area in which the place of business of the dealer or his residence, if he is a hawker, is situated. In the Anjengo sub-taluk of the Tinnevelly district, however, the application should be submitted to the Deputy Tahsildar of that sub-taluk.

Under the new order the Commission agents will be controlled in the same way and to the same extent as persons who carry on business on their own account.

Sale of Second-hand Motor-cars

The sale and price of second-hand motor cars is now controlled by the Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1944, which came into force on 22nd April 1944. The Government consider that the amount of compensation for market value awarded for a vehicle *acquired* under the Defence of India Rules subsequent to that date should not be less than the amount which the owner would obtain if it were *sold* to the Government. They have, therefore, directed that in modification of the orders issued in May 1942, requisitioning authorities will, in future, assess value of acquired motor cars on the same basis as for sale under the Control Order, i.e., the price in the schedule appended to the Control Order *less* cost of repair.

COIMBATORE.—A meeting of the Food Council was held on 26th May 1944 at the Collector's office. The progress made in requisitioning of paddy and millets so far was reviewed and it was suggested that in view of the slow progress made special staff should be appointed for the work. The question of supply and distribution of millets, wheat and wheat products, pulses and straw was also considered. There was a meeting of the District Advisory Committee, Coimbatore under the Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance, 1943 at the Collector's office on 30th May 1944.

RAMNAD.—The prices fixed by the Government were generally adhered to. The rationing scheme was working in all the municipal towns. The quota of foodgrains from Tanjore was increased by 750 tons of rice and 2,000 tons of paddy every month from May to September.

(*Continued from page* 18.)

Coimbatore Division.—Two T.E. sets were engaged by the Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, throughout the month for supply of water to the aerodrome staff.

Tanjore Division.—Two H.B. sets were working at the aerodrome one for water supply and the other for putting down borings for ascertaining the extent of availability of lime-stones in the area. H.B. 84 was engaged throughout the month for supply of water for Naval purposes.

Bezwada Division.—Four T.E. and ten H.B. sets were working for the Garrison Engineer, Vizagapatam. Two T.E. sets were working for supplying water to the Royal Air Force Personnel stationed in Vizagapatam division.

MADRAS.—Three kite motion pumps were working at A.R.P. centres in good condition.

CHINGLEPUT.—Six sets were engaged by the Executive Engineer, R.N.A.S. Special Division, Public Works Department, for putting down borings and for supplying water to Military officers.

Government Textile Institute.—The Institute continued to carry out tests of yarn for collective weaving centres. The Institute laboratory also continued to be utilized by the Madras Circle of the Indian Stores Department for testing of War Supply Textiles.

The Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Contribution from all sources previously reported upto 5th February 1944.	21,375	4	3
2. Flag day held on 19th February 1944 (Excludes Rs. 100 donated from item 4).	482	0	0
3. Monthly Sweep Stakes contribution to the Governor's War Fund since 5th February 1944.	416	0	0
4. Subscription to Aruvankadu Red Cross Party since September 1943.	456	13	0
Total ..	22,730	1	3

Miscellaneous

Increased Dearness Allowance to Teachers

The Government have directed that the dearness allowance paid to the teachers employed in aided elementary schools be increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month as from the 1st April 1944.

Supply of Quinine

The Government of India have allotted a quantity of 15,000 lb. of quinine sulphate, 19,000 lb. of cinchona febrifuge and totaquina and six million tablets of mepacrine hydrochloride for use in this province during 1944–45. The Government have directed that these products be rationed for distribution to the various classes of consumers as detailed below:—

Class of consumers.	*Quinine sulphate.* LB.	*Cinchona febrifuge.* LB.	*Mepacrine tablets.* LB.
1. Reserve with Government.	.00		56,000
2. Government Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions.	3,375	4,100	1,350,000
3. Public Health Department.	..	2,000	..
4. Private medical practitioners.	750	1,000	300,000
5. Hospitals and dispensaries not under Government control.	1,000	1,000	450,000
6. Employers of plantation labour.	700	..	112,000
7. Employers of non-plantation labour.	75	50	28,000
8. Post Offices ..	4,000	4,000	2,250,000
9. Members of the public who wish to purchase for their own use.	4,800	6,850	1,454,000
Total ..	15,000	19,000	6,000,000

The allotment set apart for the members of the general public will be converted into tablets of 5 grains of quinine sulphate and 5·2 grains of cinchona febrifuge, each four grains fine, for distribution.

Mepacrine hydrochloride is likely to be available for supply only during the second half of the current year.

Substitute for Quinine

At present only quinine sulphate is sold to the general public. But its cost is so high that the poor cannot afford to buy it. The Director of Public Health has, therefore, suggested that the cheaper but equally efficacious cinchona febrifuge also may be sold to the general public. The Government have directed that cinchona febrifuge may be sold to the general public and have issued the following instructions:—

(1) Cinchona febrifuge will be sold through licensed dealers and postmasters and the Government Products Sales Depot, Mount Road, Madras, side by side with quinine sulphate. It will be sold in the form of tablets and powder through licensed dealers and in the form of tablets only through post-offices. But sales to members of the general public requiring the drug for their own use will be in the form of tablets.

(2) Private Registered Medical Practitioners may obtain the product on the production of permits granted by the District Medical Officers, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, licensed dealers or post-masters. The practitioners in Madras City may obtain the drug from the Government Products Sales Depot, Mount Road, also. Hospitals and dispensaries not under Government control and employers of non-plantation labour requiring cinchona febrifuge should send their indents to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, through the District Medical Officers concerned.

(3) The quantity of cinchona febrifuge which can be sold to any person who may wish to purchase the drug for his own use will be limited to 4 tubes of 10 tablets each at any one time.

(4) The product will be sold to the general public including private medical practitioners, hospitals and dispensaries not under Government control, and employers of labour at the following rates:—

Powder.—Five annas and six pies per 100 grains packet. Two annas and nine pies per 50 grains packet.

Tablets.—Five annas and three pies per 104 grains packet. Two annas and nine pies per 52 grains packet.

Quinine Supply in Tablets

Quinine sulphate allotted to the members of the general public requiring the drug for their own use is already being supplied through the licensed dealers and postmasters in the form of five grain tablets, four grains fine, each tablet representing the quantity to be taken at a time. The Government have now ordered that future supplies of quinine sulphate and cinchona febrifuge to the above class of consumers will also be in the form of such tablets. The supply of cinchona febrifuge to the families of Indian soldiers free of cost will similarly be in the form of tablets. Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Health for the distribution to consumers of leaflets containing the directions for the use of quinine tablets in the different languages of the province.

Salvage of Dry Cows

In August 1942, the Government approved a scheme for the salvage of dry cows in Madras, but it was deferred owing to the unsettled conditions then obtaining in the city and on account of the difficulties of transport by rail. At its meeting held on the 21st September 1943, the Provincial Livestock Improvement Board suggested that the scheme be introduced immediately as it was possible to march the cows in easy stages by road to the grazing block. The Government have further considered the matter in consultation with the Director of Veterinary Services and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and have directed that the scheme be introduced at once. Kancha No. 40 in the Kambakam Reserved Forest, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, has been selected for working the scheme.

The Distribution of Cinchona

In modification of the orders issued in February 1944, the Government have now approved the proposals of the Collector of Nilgiris that in the Nilgiris district, the village headmen may be entrusted with the work of free distribution of cinchona febrifuge to families of Indian soldiers under the supervision of the Revenue Inspectors.

Remission in Bellary District

In view of the adverse seasonal conditions in certain parts of the Bellary district, the Government have remitted the whole or part of the dry assessment for fasli 1353 in six villages in the Yemmiganur sub-taluk and seven villages in the Alur taluk of the Bellary district. The remission is on the following scale taking the normal crop to be 12 annas:—

	PER CENT.
One village with an out-turn of six annas	25
Nine villages with an out-turn below 6 annas but above 4 annas	50
Two villages with an out-turn below 4 annas but above 2 annas	75
One village with an out-turn below 2 annas	100

The cost of these remissions is estimated to be Rs. 14,726.

2. The concessions on the scales referred to above apply also to—

(*a*) unobjectionable cases of sivayijama cultivation;

(*b*) minor inam lands charged with quit-rent or jodi equal to or more than the full assessment;

(*c*) lands assigned temporarily;

(*d*) minor inam lands which pay favourable rates of quit-rent or jodi in respect of so much quit rent or jodi as is in excess of the assessment actually paid in similar ryotwari lands after allowing the concession.

Rubber Stamps of Military Design

In the interests of security the military authorities have, by an order, dated the 25th April 1944, prohibited military units from placing orders with local tradesmen for the manufacture of rubber stamps of military design or any impression showing the title, designation or supposed authority of any unit, formation or officer, except under the written permission of the Sub-Area Commander. No person should therefore, manufacture such articles unless the order for manufacturing them is accompanied by the written permission of the Sub-Area Commander, which will be the "lawful authority" for this purpose, addressed to that person. A contravention of this order will be punishable under rule 47 of the Defence of India Rules, i.e., with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine or with both.

Relief to Evacuees

A sum of Rs. 2,06,817–10–0 was spent on the evacuees this month. Recruitment for Ceylon Labour Force from among the evacuees and others was in progress. Four hundred and three men were despatched to Nathapettai.

(*Continued from page 12.*)

Salvage Collection

MADURA.—Twelve bags of waste salvage are being collected and Rs. 100 was realized as sale proceeds.

TANJORE.—Collection of waste paper and iron scrapping: The collection of salvage articles received proper attention, 450 bullock shoes were collected by the Taluk Propagandist, Tanjore, Mr. T. Thiagarajan. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two bullock shoes were collected by Mr. K. Mahalingam, the Security Instructor, Palligraharam. They were handed over to the Police for payment of the reward.

TINNEVELLY.—Waste paper collection drives were organized as usual during the month. A sum of Rs. 2,284 has been realized so far by the sale of waste paper. The Sub-Committee met on 31st May 1944 and decided to carry on an intensive drive with the help of the National War Front staff.

Review of Radio Programmes

MADRAS.—The significance of the Allied progress on the various battle fronts, the changes that the war has wrought in the outlook of the people of Great Britain, the problems of peace in India, with particular reference to the absorption of demobilised men, were among the more important subjects dealt with during the month. In connection with the Tunisia Day, a special programme entitled "One Continent Redeemed" was also broadcast. In all, more than one hundred items on the progress of the war and connected subjects were put through.

Broadcasting on the 29th, Sir Hugh Hood, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, emphasized the need for planning postwar absorption of demobilised men into civilian occupations and detailed the contribution these men could make to the industrial development of India. He outlined the plans of the Madras Government to provide for men returning from the war and made a special reference to the proposals for the formation of co-operative agricultural colonies run by ex-service men belonging to the agricultural classes. Sir Hugh stressed the imperative need to improve the conditions in the villages and the part the village headmen could play in this gigantic task of upliftment, and explained how it was proposed to fit them for this new role.

In a talk on "Individual Freedom" broadcast on the 12th, Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., explained the implications of the concept, and pointed out how while it was very dear to every Englishman, it was almost foreign to the Nazis. Dr. S. P. Adinarayana in a talk broadcast on the 15th analysed how the modern technique of propaganda was evolved, and the laborious study of human behaviour and psychology behind it. Referring to Nazi methods, he pointed out how in their search for scapegoats, they seized the Jews and fanned the flames of racialism. Speaking on the "New Outlook in Britain," Mr. H. S. Town dwelt on the far-reaching changes that have come over the life and traditional outlook of the people of Great Britain as a result of the war.

Lieut.-Col. S. J. Lemin in a talk entitled "Unwitting Traitors" broadcast on the 2nd, warned the people against the dangers of unguarded and loose talk.

The advantages of rationing and how it was the people's duty to co-operate with the authorities in making the scheme a success was the subject of a talk by Mr. A. Muthia. Srimati C. Saraswati in a talk on the 19th appealed to the people for unreserved co-operation in the "Grow More Food" Campaign. An account of the aims and achievements of the W.A.R.P. was given by Mrs. Parijatham Naidu in a talk broadcast on the 3rd. Mrs. Indrani Balasubramanyam in a broadcast on the 19th referred to the great qualities of British character as displayed in the present war. Mr. J. Satyanarayana in a talk broadcast on the 18th dealt with the way in which Britain solved her food problems and set an example for other countries. Mr. Kowtha Suryanarayana Rao described the barbarities perpetrated by the Japanese on the people of the countries conquered by them. Mr. K. V. Subba Rao, speaking on the 8th, gave an account of China at war.

Among the outstanding programmes relayed by the station, mention may be made of the talk on the 9th by the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed on his impressions of the Burma Front, the talk on the 20th by Squadron Leader Dixon on "Masters of the Skies" and the talk on the 21st in Hindustani by the leader of the party of Indian officers who escaped from Malaya.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The programmes relating to war for the month of May included a special talk by Mr. G. D. Nayudu of Coimbatore on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Tunisian Victory, broadcast on 22nd May 1944. On the 9th of May the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Information and Broadcasting in the Viceroy's Executive Council, broadcast from Delhi a talk in English on "My visit to the Burma Front" and the talk was relayed by Trichinopoly. Among the other important programmes of the month, mention must also be made of the interviews broadcast by Indian sepoys who had been captured by the Japanese and sent back to India to spy.

Travel Less.—A large number of talks, and features were broadcast during May, appealing to the public to travel less and not to hinder the war effort by unnecessary journeying which leads to overcrowding and dislocation and delay of railway traffic. Speaking in the weekly series "Ourselves and the War", Mr. K. Sivakkannu discussed in detail the question of wartime travel and explained how curtailing unnecessary travel was one of the easy ways in which all of us can contribute to the war effort. Mr. P. Nagarajan spoke to the students in the Educational Broadcast on 5th May 1944 on "Holidays at Home". Mrs. K. Kalpakam spoke on the difficulties of wartime travel during the Women's Hour on 21st May 1944. There was also a special feature entitled. "Potta Potti" on this subject broadcast in the Rural Programmes on 31st May 1944.

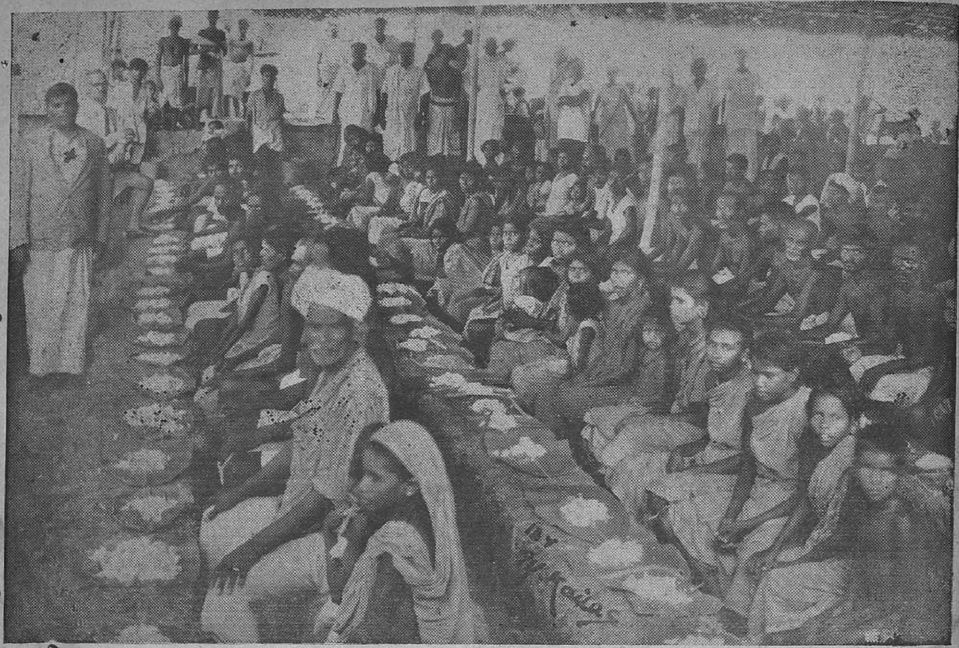
Savings.—During the month of May also a large number of talks and discussions were broadcast emphasizing the need for Saving. Rao Sahib T. V. Somasundaram Pillai, the District Organizer, National War Front, Trichinopoly, broadcast on Thursday, the 11th May on the recently inaugurated Small Savings Scheme. Rao Sahib A. Ramachandram Pillai explained how wartime rationing presents the average householder an opportunity to spend less and save for Victory in his talk on 6th May 1944. Talks on how to avoid inflation and how best to resist the sky-rocketing of prices were also broadcast.

The Indian Army.—Another worthy feature of the programmes for the month of May was the emphasis given to the fighting qualities and achievements of the Indian Army. Tribute was paid to the great contribution of the Indian fighting to the African Victory, by Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. A. Karim Suhrawardy, M.B.E., retired Inspector-General of Police, Travancore, in his talk on "El Alamin" in the series "Looking Back". The Raja of Ramnad broadcast a talk in English on the 4th of May on the resistance of the people and armies of India to Jap aggression. A news-play depicting the history and doings of the 3rd Madras Regiment, a talk in Tamil on "The 13th Indian Division" in the series "History is Made" by G. Gopalakrishnan of the St. Joseph's College, a talk in English relayed from Delhi by Mr. D. Russel on "The Eighth Indian Division in Italy" were some of the other important items under this heading broadcast during May.

The War against Japan.—The war against Japan, as is only to be expected, continued to receive due attention. Talks, features and discussions explaining the progress of the war on the Burma Front and in the Pacific theatre generally were included. There were also many programmes which attempted an evaluation of the cult of Japan and the history of her people that has been responsible for the birth of this barbarous ideology of blood and brutality. The talk on "Modern Japan" by Mr. N. S. Ramalingam of Nedumbalam (17th May 1944), Professor Thomas Srinivasan's background talk on the co-ordinated strategy against the Japs (25th May 1944), a talk on Japanese Militarism by Mr. S. Rajendram (26th May 1944) were some of these, to mention only three.

Other programmes broadcast included reviews of the war in Europe, appeals to avoid waste and grow more food and talks on rationing. Broadcasting in the series "Background to the News" on 4th May 1944, Mr. Eben Packiam Raja of the local Bar explained the principles underlying wartime censorship and appealed to the public to avoid careless talk and correspondence. A. K. Vandyar of Pundi, who spoke on "Nir Pasanam" in the series "Daniapperukkam" on 7th May 1944 emphasized the great need to augment the food resources of the nation and sketched in detail the many ways in which the cultivator could contribute to Victory. In his talk on "The Axis and Islam" on 14th May 1944, Khan Sahib N. K. P. P. Rowther made clear how much at variance were the beliefs and ideals of the Muslim world and the avaricious greed for self-aggrandisement of the Axis powers. A. P. Md. Sultan, an Advocate of the Madura Bar Broadcasting on 18th May 1944 in the weekly series "Background to the News" reviewed Allied aid to Russia and said that though the great Russian Victories were undoubtedly due to the valiant truggle of the Russian people and the Red Army and their will never to give in, it is but fair we should not forget the endless flow of material and munitions into Russia from Allied countries made possible by unremitting labours of the men and women of Britain and Amerca, and the unflinching courage of the men of the Navy who have convoyed all these vast supplies across the dangerous seas. Special mention must also be made of the talk by Professor R. Bhaskaran of the Annamalai University broadcast on Thursday, the 25th of May. Speaking in the series "A Declaration of Inter-dependence" he said that if we are to have no further recurrence of a world conflagration, men and nations must dare to depend on each other and not aim at self-sufficiency and individual suzerainty.

The programmes included the usual relays from Delhi and the B.B.C.



Feeding the soldiers' families of Nilacotta taluk on 22nd May 1944 at Alanganallur. The Head Clerk of the Taluk office is seen in the foreground supervising the arrangements.

THIS PRESIDENCY HAS SAVED

	Rs.
From June 1940 to June 1943 (3 Years)	7,19,53,000
From July to December 1943 (6 Months) ...	12,15,50,076
From January to March 1944 (3 Months) ...	11,83,32,194
From 1st April to 27th May 1944	44,39,384

During the 1st week of June 1944:	Rs.	
3 per cent Victory Loan	3,13,800	
National Savings Certificates ...	1,49,205	4,63,005
TOTAL ...		31,67,37,659

KEEP ON SAVING

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